

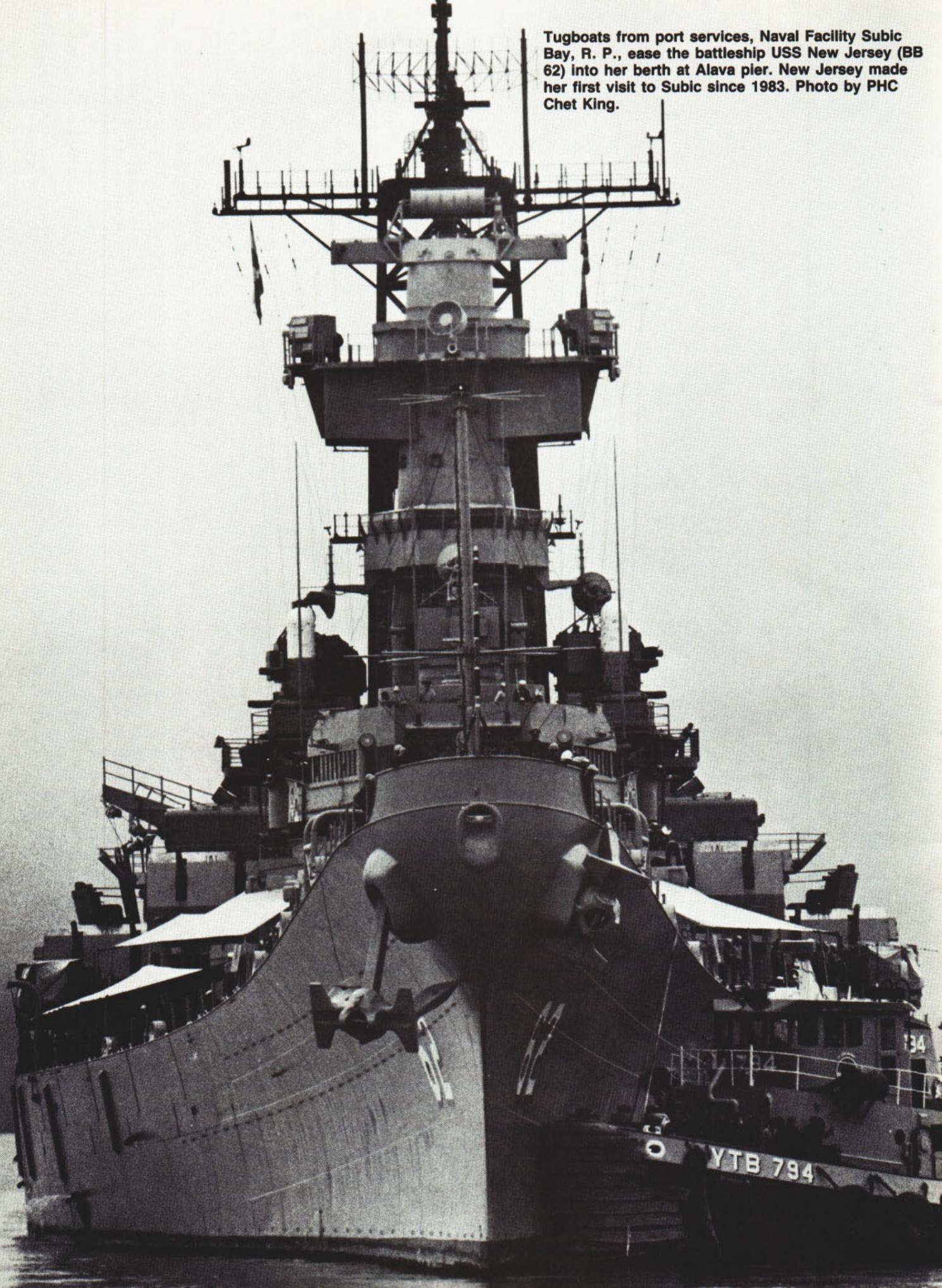
ALL HANDS

MAGAZINE OF THE U.S. NAVY

SEPTEMBER 1986



Tugboats from port services, Naval Facility Subic Bay, R. P., ease the battleship USS New Jersey (BB 62) into her berth at Alava pier. New Jersey made her first visit to Subic since 1983. Photo by PHC Chet King.

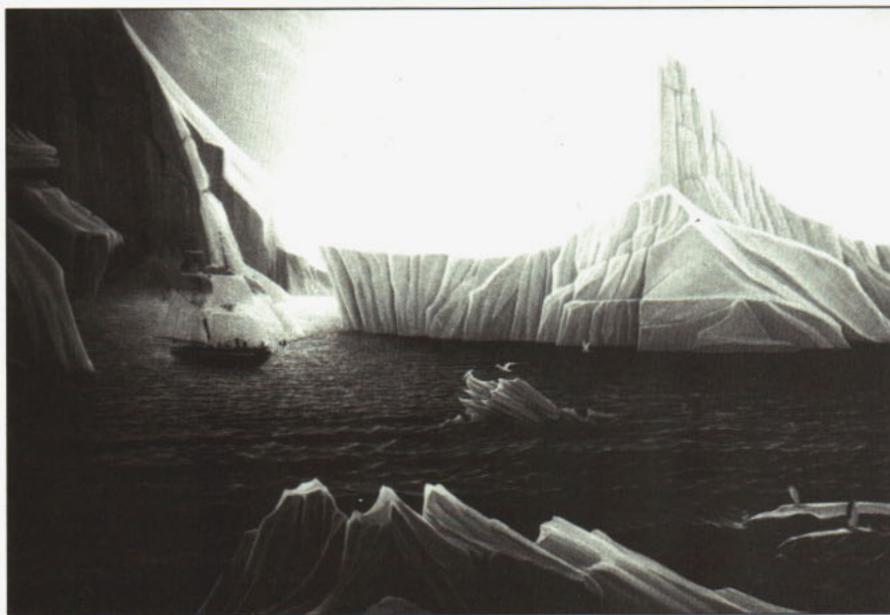


ALL HANDS

MAGAZINE OF THE U.S. NAVY

SEPTEMBER 1986 — NUMBER 834

63rd YEAR OF PUBLICATION



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Front Cover: Bathed in the brilliant light of some of the most spectacular fireworks ever, the Statue of Liberty celebrates her centennial. Photo by PH1 Chuck Mussi.

Back Cover: After the party's over, Lady Liberty, newly refurbished, begins her second hundred years of lifting her lamp beside the golden door. Photo by PH1 Chuck Mussi.

Navy Currents

Accrued leave policy

Active duty Navy and Marine Corps personnel now can carry over more than 60 days of accrued leave at the beginning of the fiscal year if they meet certain requirements. Recent revisions to SecNavInst 1050.5B, which governs accrual of leave, dictates that sailors and Marines will not lose excess leave on Oct. 1 under the following circumstances:

- When entitled to hostile fire or imminent danger pay for at least 120 consecutive days;
- When serving in a deployable ship or mobile unit, including Fleet Marine Forces, which deploys and operates away from its home port or home base for 120 consecutive days;
- When serving in a deployable ship or mobile unit homeported or home based outside the 50 United States and which has deployed more than 50 percent of the fiscal year (individual must have been assigned to ship or unit for at least six months of the fiscal year); or
- When assigned other duty which, because of unique operational requirements, precludes normal use of earned leave. □

New smoking policy set

Secretary of the Navy John F. Lehman Jr. recently instituted a new Navywide policy that encourages sailors and Marines to quit using tobacco products, and discourages those not using tobacco from picking up the habit.

The policy does not prohibit tobacco use. Instead, it calls for an awareness campaign that points out the health risks of tobacco use, establishes designated smoking areas afloat and ashore, and separation between smoking and non-smoking personnel in common work areas whenever possible. The policy also places specific restrictions on tobacco use by personnel assigned to initial entry and training points, morale, welfare and recreation facilities and medical/dental treatment facilities.

Specific policy and program guidance is set forth in SecNavInst 5100.13A. □

Career Recruiter Force

The Navy's Career Recruiter Force selection board will meet Dec. 1, 1986, and applications now are being accepted.

Selection criteria will focus on past recruiting performance, with emphasis on effective leadership and management abilities. Those who have completed successful recruiting tours are eligible to apply, if they meet the following criteria:

- Be in paygrades E-6 through E-9.
- Complete at least two years of recruiting duty since December 1981 with a Navy Enlisted Classification—NEC—code of 9585.
- Have at least eight years of active duty naval service as of Dec. 1, 1986.
- E-8 applicants must have zone supervisor experience; E-9s must have chief recruiter experience.

People with nuclear field NECs (335X-339X) should not apply unless fleet reserve eligible. □

POV travel

All military people traveling in privately-owned vehicles on permanent change-of-station orders now can have one day travel time for each 350 miles traveled. Also, the required mileage for an additional day's travel has been increased from 151 to 176 miles. □

CONUS shore-shore transfers

Two new on-station time requirements will extend tours of duty for many Navy men and women planning permanent change-of-station moves, retirement or separation from the Navy in the new fiscal year.

According to NAVOP message 099/86, sailors on continental U.S.—CONUS—shore duty must serve 36 months in the same geographical area before transferring to another geographical tour in CONUS. Exceptions to the policy include spouse co-location, disqualification, CO/XO ashore billets, and transfers from shore to sea, sea to sea, or sea to shore.

Individuals planning retirement or separation from the Navy must remain on active duty to serve 24 months at their duty stations. Exceptions include reassignments to sea duty or to CONUS from overseas, in which case 12 months duty is required. For reassignment to overseas tours, Department of Defense-prescribed area tour lengths and corresponding time on board apply.

These new requirements begin with orders issued after Sept. 30. Sea/shore rotation and minimum activity tour requirements will not change.

For complete information, contact your local personnel support office. □

NFC addition

A new addition to the Navy Finance Center's Rear Adm. Isaac Campbell Kidd Consolidated Data Center in Bratenahl, Ohio, is under construction and slated for completion by April 1987. The expanded area will accommodate increased automatic data processing equipment and administrative personnel.

The center, dedicated in June 1974, is a one-of-a-kind facility in Navy electronic data processing. It was designed as a high security facility dedicated to state-of-the-art ADP and telecommunications applications.

The facility supports the data-processing requirements of the Naval Military Personnel Command, Washington, D.C., and Navy Finance Center, Cleveland, Ohio. □

We've moved!

As a reminder, *All Hands* (and the entire NIRA organization) have moved to Arlington, VA. Our new mailing address is:

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ALL HANDS

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The Navy comes

Last year, the Department of Defense ordered all service members and new recruits to have their blood tested for the presence of HTLV III antibodies, an indicator of exposure to the AIDS virus.

Officials explained that this screening was necessary because new recruits are vaccinated with live viruses when they enter the armed forces, and service members often are immunized again so they can be safely sent to parts of the world with high rates of disease. These vaccinations could be dangerous because exposure to the HTLV III virus can lead to a failure of the immune system. Such a failure could make people vulnerable to the disease they are being vaccinated against.

Servicemen also may be required to donate blood for direct transfusion in combat situations. Testing for HTLV III antibodies greatly reduces the risk of passing the virus to comrades in arms in those situations.

Testing service members brought each branch of the military face to face with the need for a policy on handling people identified as having been exposed to the AIDS virus. Capt. Richard Curley, former head of the chief of naval personnel's enlisted programs implementation branch, was on the team of medical, legal and personnel experts who worked out the Navy's interim policy on AIDS. According to Curley, it is a policy that not only ensures the safety of the fleet, but also is fair. The policy also had to deal with the many fears people have concerning AIDS—fears that often are unwarranted.

Current medical findings indicate that AIDS is not easy to catch. There are only three known ways in which the AIDS virus can be spread: direct infection of the blood (by transfusion or by sharing contaminated needles); from mother to unborn child; or by having sex with an infected person.

The vast majority of all known AIDS victims are homosexuals or drug abusers. There have been no reported cases resulting from normal workplace contact with AIDS victims or with people in the high risk groups—homosexuals and intravenous drug users. There have been no cases involving health care workers who come in contact with AIDS patients. However, there are recorded cases of the AIDS virus being transmitted through blood transfusions that occurred before the national blood supply was tested and certified free of HTLV III contamination. And doctors have found that the virus also can be transmitted through heterosexual intercourse.

In a letter to the *New England Journal of Medicine*, two Cleveland doctors reported well-documented examples of sexual transmission of the AIDS virus through "straight" vaginal intercourse. They cited the case of a bisexual man who had infected his wife with the AIDS virus. After the husband died of AIDS, his widow later entered into a strictly heterosexual relationship with a next-door neighbor before she also died of AIDS. The neighbor is now infected with the virus and he shows signs of progression toward the full-fledged disease. The virus was transmitted between these three people exclusively through vaginal intercourse.

The Cleveland case is only one of the most clearly documented; there have been reports of increased heterosexual transmission of AIDS in some African and European countries.

"We know that 90 percent of the people in this country who test HTLV III positive are intravenous drug users and homosexuals," said Curley. "But there are some 'innocent' victims, and we had to assume that Navy people are part of that group. We assumed going in that they're in the 10 percent who got it through 'other' means." From the out-

As recently as a year or so ago, most people were still hoping the ugly, four-letter word would somehow go away. It didn't. The cavalry didn't come to the rescue. There was no miracle cure. AIDS—Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome—became one of the toughest health issues society has ever faced.

AIDS is caused by a virus that attacks the human body's immune system with alarming speed and efficiency. In the worst cases, the HTLV III virus renders its victims defenseless against disease, virtually assuring death.

Dealing with such a deadly and thus far incurable disease has been particularly difficult for the armed forces because AIDS is linked to two of the military's greatest taboos—homosexuality and drug abuse.

to grips with a dilemma

set, former Chief of Naval Operations, Adm. James D. Watkins, made it clear that the Navy would take care of its own.

"CNO wanted to know how we could ensure that these people were going to receive proper medical treatment; how we could ensure that they would get the counseling they need," said Curley. "His

"Fear cannot be banished, but it can be calm and without panic; and it can be mitigated by reason and evaluation."

Vannevar Bush 1890-1974
Modern Arms and Free Men (1949)

questions were all on confidentiality and sensitivity. He was really concerned about taking care of people as well as we can."

To accomplish this, blood samples now are taken from everyone in the Navy and subjected to the "Elisa" test for the HTLV III antibody. If the test is positive, the blood is retested. If the second test registers positive, the blood sample is given a more sophisticated test called a "Western Blot" for final confirmation of the presence of HTLV III antibodies.

HTLV III testing is comparable to taking a tuberculosis skin test—a standard part of a Navy physical exam. A positive test result doesn't mean a person has tuberculosis, it only means the person has been exposed to the disease.

"It's the same thing with HTLV III antibody testing," said Curley. "It

doesn't mean a person has AIDS. It doesn't mean the person will ever get AIDS. It means he or she has been exposed to the virus which gives many people AIDS."

Under Navy policy, those who test positive for the presence of HTLV III antibodies will be transferred to one of four Navy hospitals for counseling and evaluation. Doctors will determine if the person's immune system is intact. If so, the person will be assigned duty in the vicinity of the hospital for one year and evaluated again at the end of that time. If his or her immune system remains intact, the Navy hopes to return the person to normal duty status.

If a person's immune system is not intact and shows signs of progressive degeneration, he or she will receive medical treatment and further evaluation, just the same as a cancer patient or other sick person. If it's determined that these people cannot be returned to their normal duty status, then they may be medically retired from active duty. This is the same procedure the military uses for all disabling injuries or illnesses.

Some people argue that the Navy doesn't owe that kind of allegiance to people who are admitted homosexuals or drug abusers. But the instruction outlining Navy policy concerning people who test HTLV III-positive makes it clear that even people in those groups will be somewhat protected.

In essence, the instruction states that those who, during counseling or epidemiological follow-up interviews, admit to homosexual activity or drug abuse cannot be prosecuted based on that information. At the worst, Navy people who, as a result of HTLV III screening, acknowledge homosexuality or drug abuse, can be discharged at the convenience of the government.

"There are a lot of ways to separate people from the Navy other than for

convenience of the government," said Curley. "There are other phrases you can use on discharges, but using them meant people lost rights, and they lost benefits. That was wrong, so we didn't do that. We hired these folks—we have to do what's right for them. If we don't do that, we don't belong in this outfit."

By no means is the Navy altering its position against homosexuality or drug abuse. People who are found to be members of those groups by means other than HTLV III screening may still face disciplinary or administrative action. But, as Curley explained, with a new disease like AIDS, "It's important to follow the route of how this thing is passed on from person to person. We don't want to lose that opportunity by prosecuting the people who are trying to help us."

The Navy's emphasis is not only on caring for those who are already sick, but also on getting information out to the fleet, information that will keep the disease in check and avoid undue alarm.

"The hardest part will be convincing people that AIDS is not a disease that is communicated easily," said Curley. "If a shipmate tests HTLV III-positive, it doesn't mean the rest of the crew will become infected. You have to do some heavy stuff to get infected."

With that in mind, the vast majority of sailors in the fleet have nothing to worry about. AIDS is a problem that has to be confronted by the military and the public, but judging by the available facts, it isn't a problem that merits wholesale panic.

"We've moved out with what we consider to be a very sensitive, concerned and realistic approach to the issue," said Curley. "We've informed our people what AIDS is and what it is not. It is not hard to prevent—don't use drugs, don't engage in homosexual activities, and don't have sex with unknown partners. The responsibility is on the individual." □

The Wilkes expedition of 1838-1842

Magnificent

Story by JOI L. G. Ramsdell

In the early 1800s, the United States was expanding its markets and trade routes on its way to fulfilling its destiny as a world power.

But many of those trade routes went into waters not adequately charted. Commercial interests wanted more information and better maps of southern and western regions.

The idea of a South Seas exploratory voyage found supporters in military, diplomatic and scientific circles. Presidents Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren strongly supported the expedition which Congress authorized in 1828. But it was nearly 10 years later, after numerous arguments and controversies over who would command, how many ships would be sent, and what the expedition's goals ought to be, that six vessels of the United States Exploring Expedition finally set sail, under the command of Lt. Charles Wilkes.

The ships sailed from Norfolk on Aug. 18, 1838, with 490 officers and crew, 35 Marines, nine "scientific gentlemen" and a taxidermist aboard. Before they returned to New York in June 1842, they had sailed 87,000 miles. In the process, the expedition:

- surveyed 280 islands;
- prepared more than 200 nautical charts;

U.S. Exploring Expedition commander Lt. Charles Wilkes. Portrait by Thomas Sully.



Voyagers

- ◆ discovered the location of the south magnetic pole;
- ◆ confirmed the existence of the continent of Antarctica;
- ◆ established the United States as a naval presence in the Pacific;
- ◆ asserted United States interests in the Oregon Territory;
- ◆ opened a new trade route to China; and
- ◆ signed the first American diplomatic and trade agreements with Samoa and Fiji.

In addition, the explorers had gathered tens of thousands of botanical, zoological, geological, and anthropological specimens which eventually required the establishment of a national museum to house such scientific treasure—the Smithsonian Institution.

Aside from its enormous accomplishments in charting, discovery, and natural science, the “U.S. Ex. Ex.” is also notable as America’s first government-sponsored scientific voyage, and as the last major circumnavigation of the globe under sail.

Only two of the original six ships completed the voyage: *Vincennes*, the flagship, a sloop-of-war of 780 tons, and *Porpoise*, a 224-ton gun-brig.

The squadron’s 468-ton storeship *Relief* proved too slow to keep pace with the other ships and was sent home after a year. The 680-ton sloop-of-war *Peacock* was under command of Lt. William Hudson, Wilkes’ second in command for the expedition; she was wrecked at the

mouth of the Columbia River, in the Oregon Territory, in July 1841.

Wilkes purchased a merchant brig, which he renamed *Oregon*, as a replacement for *Peacock*; she completed the voyage in company with *Porpoise*.

The two smallest vessels were former pilot boats, the 110-ton *Sea Gull* and the 96-ton *Flying Fish*. Each carried a crew of 15. *Sea Gull* was lost with all hands early in 1839 somewhere between Tierra del Fuego and Valparaiso. The *Flying Fish*, considered by Wilkes as unlikely to survive the homeward journey around the Cape of Good Hope during the hurricane season, was sold at Singapore in 1842.

Wilkes was a very junior lieutenant;

even Hudson was senior to him. However, Wilkes had a better background in the physical sciences than any other officer in the Navy. He had spent six years in the United States Coast Survey Service learning triangulation and had trained himself rigorously in mathematics, astronomy, meteorology, and geomagnetism.

As the expedition’s commander, Wilkes was determined that the voyage should reflect credit not only on his nation but particularly on his beloved Navy. He was indignant at the idea of employing civilian “scientific gentlemen” to undertake observations and collection of specimens. Wilkes asserted that any competent naval officer could do as well with a few months’ preparation. In the end, however, he accepted a corps of nine trained civilians: two artists, two botanists, two naturalists, a conchologist, a philologist, and a mineralogist.

Wilkes’ imperious, sometimes dictatorial leadership often rankled his subordinates. But he won their grudging cooperation through his single-minded devotion to the success of the expedition.

After rounding Cape Horn, South America, four ships of the expedition made two forays into Antarctic waters. The first attempt, in 1839, was cut short by unexpectedly severe weather. The second, launched from Sydney, Australia, in 1840, proved more successful. The *Vincennes* surveyed more than 1,200



This Hawaiian hawk was sketched by expedition naturalist Titian Peale.

Wilkes expedition

miles of Antarctic coastline, thereby confirming the existence of a continent at the South Pole.

The *Flying Fish*, inadequately equipped and provisioned, accomplished little and sailed north again with most of her crew ailing. The *Peacock* had her rudder disabled in a collision with loose ice, and she drifted stern first into an ice mountain with enough force to splinter her

bulwarks and spanker boom and throw the men flat on the deck. Too badly damaged to continue, she returned to Sydney for repair and refitting.

The squadron's next destination, the islands of Fiji, proved in many ways to be the most important stop for the explorers. The Fijian chain was nicknamed the "Cannibal Isles" because, according to a popular saying of the time, "the

reefs ate the ships and the islanders ate the crews." Some of the Fijians believed that anything that washed ashore—driftwood, boats, whole ships and their crews—was to be considered an offering to the gods and sacrificed as such. Part of Wilkes' mission was to make diplomatic contact with the Fijians and reach an agreement with the chiefs of the various islands that shipwrecked American sail-



ors would be aided, not sacrificed.

The chief at Ovalau received them graciously and staged a *meke-wau*, or warriors' club dance, to welcome them. At the end of the dance, the war clubs used in the dance were presented to the Americans. Two masks used in the dance were also acquired, along with other ornaments, religious images, ritual items and articles of native dress—about 1,200 arti-

facts in all. This collection of anthropological and ethnographic objects now is considered one of the most important Fijian collections in the world.

At about the same time, Hudson, in the *Peacock*, had "collected" a live cannibal. This was Vendovi, brother of the king of Viti Levu. Vendovi was known to have led a murderous attack on the crew of an American merchantman in

1834 and freely admitted his role in the incident, explaining that he was only following the customs of his people. Hudson decided to take him to visit the United States and then, after Vendovi was suitably impressed with the greatness of the United States and its people, Hudson planned to return him to Fiji to spread this enlightenment among his countrymen.

Vendovi was given the freedom of the ship once they were out of Fijian waters. Transferred to the *Vincennes*, he became fast friends with the ship's interpreter and trading master, Benjamin Vanderford, the only man aboard who could speak Fijian.

The most tragic incident of the voyage occurred during the Fiji visit. Normally when parties went ashore for surveying or collecting they would keep an islander hostage aboard their boat to prevent hostilities. On one occasion the hostage escaped, triggering an attack by a group of Fijians who had been observing the activities of the shore party. The lieutenant in charge, Joseph Underwood, was killed, along with Midshipman

Expedition artist Alfred Agate sketched the Fijian warrior Vendovi; Wilkes himself is credited with these Antarctic views of USS Vincennes in Disappointment Bay, and its crew exploring an ice island.



Wilkes expedition

Wilkes Henry, the only son of Lt. Wilkes' widowed sister.

After the bodies were recovered and buried, Wilkes launched a retaliatory attack on two villages, destroying gardens and livestock and killing about 80 inhabitants. The explorers then struggled on to Hawaii, where they arrived some five weeks later, low on provisions and water, the ships in disrepair and alive with cockroaches.

Three years into the voyage and well behind schedule, Wilkes now faced the prospect of all-but-crewless ships as many of the men's enlistments expired. Some re-enlisted out of a sense of duty; some were persuaded to sign up again with promises of bounties and extra pay; others were persuaded when faced with the prospect of being stranded in a foreign port with no means of returning home.

While in Hawaii, Wilkes led some officers and crew members of the *Vincennes* in a winter ascent of the dormant 13,800-foot volcano Mauna Loa in order to make meteorological observations and take surveys. Housed only in tents, they spent three weeks in sub-zero tempera-

tures, battered by howling winds. "I will not say I never saw it blow so hard," wrote one climber, "but I never saw it blow any harder." The ruins of the lava walls they built to keep their equipment from being blasted off the peak are the only physical evidence of the Wilkes expedition remaining in the Pacific today.

From Hawaii they sailed to the Pacific Northwest where high surf and strong currents at the mouth of the Columbia River drove the *Peacock* onto a sand bar so hard that nothing would bring her off again. The crew, abandoning ship at the last possible moment, had to watch from the shore as the surf pounded her to pieces. Wilkes immediately set to work outfitting the *Oregon*.

Meanwhile, one overland party went upstream to map the Columbia River while another set off southward to San Francisco. The Columbia River map was later to prove the most important of the entire expedition; when joined with maps produced by later expeditions to the Rocky Mountains, it provided for the first time a geodetic baseline for the western territories of the United States.

The squadron returned in July of the

following year to a cool reception. The new administration under President Tyler was not inclined to accord any great importance to an enterprise launched by President Van Buren. There was also a flurry of charges and countercharges filed by Wilkes and his officers against one another. This tarnished what should have been a glorious homecoming and for some time obscured the considerable accomplishments of the expedition. Most of the charges were eventually dismissed, but Wilkes received a public reprimand for giving excessive punishments to some of his men.

On the homeward journey, the Fiji chieftan Vendovi caught a cold, which lingered for months. Then his friend Vanderford died, and Vendovi's health went into a rapid decline. When the *Vincennes* reached New York, he was immediately taken to the naval hospital, but he died a few hours later.

Wilkes spent the next several years supervising the sorting and cataloging of the thousands of specimens which the expedition had accumulated. He was also preparing the 19 volumes of publications which were to be America's "scientific Declaration of Independence." Wilkes wrote the five-volume *Narrative*, the first volumes to be published.

The other publications, on philology, botany, zoology, and geology, included descriptions of hundreds of new species and observations of geophysical processes which had not been available before.

Despite the hardship, disappointment and controversy, the Wilkes expedition fulfilled its mission. American merchants and seafarers now could make their way more easily in strange waters and distant lands, and American scientists could boast of major contributions to the world's knowledge of some of the most exotic regions. □

Ramsdell is a member of NIRA Det 206, Washington, D.C., and a docent for the "Magnificent Voyagers" exhibition at the National Museum of Natural History. Artwork courtesy of Smithsonian Institution.

Two officers died in an unprovoked attack by Fijian islanders at Malolo.



'Voyagers' tour U.S.

"The Magnificent Voyagers" is a major exhibition organized by the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., in celebration of the museum's 75th anniversary. The Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service will circulate the exhibition according to the following schedule:

Through Nov. 9, 1986, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.
Feb. 7—May 3, 1987, Indiana State Museum, Indianapolis.

June 6—Aug. 30, 1987, Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History.

Oct. 3—Dec. 27, 1987, Washington State Historical Society, Tacoma.

May 28—Aug. 21, 1988, Anchorage Historical and Fine Arts Museum, Alaska.

Sept. 24—Dec. 18, 1988, American Museum of Natural History, New York City.

Jan. 14—April 2, 1989, Peabody Museum, Salem, Mass.



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The "Magnificent Voyagers" exhibition recreates the Fijian warriors' club dance, and includes a mural of USS Porpoise cruising in Antarctic waters, along with other memorable artifacts. Photos by JO1 L. G. Ramsdell.

Sailors of the year

Special ceremonies honoring the U.S. Navy's 1986 Atlantic, Pacific, Shore and Reserve sailors of the year took place July 17-25 in Washington, D.C.

Recognition of the sailors began with an expense-paid trip for them and their families to Washington, D.C.

The SOYs and their families then began a red-carpet, chauffeured tour of the nation's capital. The week of honor also included a theater performance, banquets and dinners in their honor, a press conference, and the opportunity for the celebrity sailors to spend free time about town with their families.

They saw all the sights: Arlington Cemetery, the U.S. Capitol, the Pentagon, the White House. The group also had office calls with such dignitaries as: the master chief petty officer of the Navy, their respective congressmen, and the

The sailors... their jobs...



**Atlantic Fleet 1986
Sailor of the Year
AE1(AW)
David G. Knauth
Helicopter Anti-
Submarine Squadron
Light 32, Norfolk, Va.**

"I've been in leadership positions ever since I came in the Navy, even in my junior ranks. I didn't just fall into the positions, I earned them. By doing a good job as a worker you're not going to remain a worker very long; you're going to move up in the ranks and become a leader because someone is going to notice you have potential."



**Pacific Fleet 1986 Sailor
of the Year
ET1(SS)
Karl A. Lado Jr.
Naval Technical Training
Center, Corry Station,
Pensacola, Fla.**

"There are two halves of a chain of command, the upper half and the lower half. What I like to keep in mind is that the most important half—to me—is from me down. If you can keep the guys that are working for you content, feeling good about their jobs, and productive, then everybody above you is going to fall right into place. So from you—the leader—on down is the most important part."

vice president of the United States.

In a ceremony later in the week, the four sailors met with the Chief of Naval Operations, Adm. Carlisle A. H. Trost, who awarded each sailor a Navy Commendation Medal.

Then, in an advancement ceremony hosted by the CNO, all four sailors were meritoriously advanced to chief petty officer.

The fun didn't end when the SOYs left Washington. They were given a week of rest and relaxation anywhere in the continental United States, courtesy of the Fleet Reserve Association, to help them recover from their week of honor. □

—Story by PH1 Chuck Mussi

The 1986 sailors of the year were all smiles during their visit to Washington, D.C., this summer.



Photo by PH1 Chuck Mussi

their ideas



Shore 1986 Sailor of the Year
QM1(SW/DV/PJ)
Keith T. Williams
Explosive Ordnance
Disposal Training and
Evaluation Unit 2,
Fort Story, Va.

"I look back when I was a third class petty officer, and I look at the stages I went through. I can sit back now and see how I was given the opportunity to accept responsibility; to take on a job and see it through to completion. Now, making chief, I'm in a position where I'm going to be able to utilize my leadership and supervisor abilities. But I'm going to still be learning also."



U.S. Naval Reserve 1986
Sailor of the Year
AT1
Gordon R. Johnson
Aerial Refueling
Squadron 20,
Alameda, Calif.

"Personal example is the best element of good leadership, quite frankly. I think everybody responds differently to different kinds of leadership, but I still believe personal example is the best. If you're a first class petty officer, and you don't have a proper stencil on your dungarees, then it's hard for you to tell some third class that he should get a stencil on his dungarees."

The Log Book

"What's past is prologue." To keep us mindful of our past, to help keep the present in perspective and to give some insight into the future, All Hands presents a short review of articles that appeared in previous issues.

10 YEARS AGO— September 1976

- USS *Tarawa* (LHA 1), lead ship in the Navy's new class of amphibious assault ships, officially joined the Pacific Fleet when it arrived at its new home port, San Diego. *Tarawa* passed through the Panama Canal on its journey from Pascagoula, Miss. *Tarawa* was the largest ship able to make that passage at the time.

20 YEARS AGO— September 1966

- USS *Kitty Hawk* (CVA 63) and USS *Pyro* (AE 24) claimed the record for transferring ammunition, surpassing the previously set 1955 record of 198 tons per hour by USS *Oriskany* (CVA 34) and a support ship. *Kitty Hawk* and *Pyro* transferred ordnance at the rate of 219 tons per hour. Two days later, they broke their own record when they transferred ordnance at the rate of 238 tons per hour.

- The first of six planned personnel rescue vessels were ordered by the Navy and were scheduled to be completed by 1968. This step marked the first phase of the development of an operational submarine location escape and rescue system, under the direction of the deep submergence systems project. In a rescue

situation, the vehicle would be capable of operating from a surface ship or carried on the deck of a nuclear submarine, permitting it to operate in any kind of weather or under the ice.

40 YEARS AGO— September 1946

- Tests were under way at NAS Patuxent River, Md., on the new XOSE-1 scout plane, built to operate from battleships and cruisers. The plane was designed for the Navy "from the floats up" by Edo and was capable of low speed landings in

rough water. It had a top speed of more than 200 miles per hour, and with a drop tank, could remain in the air for six to eight hours. Gas tanks were bullet-proof and the pilot area completely armored. The plane carried radar, smoke screen ejectors, depth charges and was armed with two fixed .50-caliber machine guns.

- By joint agreement, the Navy and Army Air Forces adopted the knot as the standard aeronautical unit of speed and the nautical mile as the unit of distance. The use of the knot, equivalent to one nautical mile per hour, facilitates plotting of planes' tracks on aeronautical and nautical charts. □



On its way to joining the Pacific Fleet, *Tarawa* was the largest Navy ship to transit the Panama Canal.

Nuclear-powered Guided Missile Cruiser (CGN)

KIROV Class

Today's Soviet navy presents a growing challenge to the United States and its allies. All Hands will continue to describe the ships of the Soviet fleet and provide the U.S. Navy community with a better understanding of Soviet naval developments and fleet battle capabilities.

KIROV CGN



Displacement: 28,000 tons.

Length: 248 meters (814 feet).

Propulsion: Nuclear with fossil-fuel supplement; more than 32 knots.

Main armament: 20 SS-N-19 cruise missiles; 12 SA-N-6 SAM launchers; two twin SA-N-4 SAM launchers; one twin SS-N-14 ASW/SSM missile launcher with reloads; two single 100mm DP gun mounts; one twin 130mm Frunze gun; eight single 30mm Gatling guns.

Aircraft: Three *Hormone*/*Helix* helicopters with elevator and hangar deck aft.

The *Kirov* is the Soviets' first nuclear-powered surface warship. After Baltic Sea trials in the summer of 1980, *Kirov* joined the Northern Fleet. This is the largest warship (other than aircraft carriers) built in the world since the end of World War II.

Besides its large and varied weapons fit (which also includes torpedoes and ASW rockets), this ship is equipped with a vast array of electronic sensors and equipment, including a large variable depth sonar, which is trailed from the stern.

It is armed with the SS-N-19 cruise missile and the SA-N-6 long-range SAM system for anti-ship and anti-air warfare missions. The weapons fit on the second *Kirov*-class ship is reportedly extensively modified from those of her sister ship and include 16 vertical-launch tubes for a new point defense SAM. Construction of a third unit of the class continues at the Baltic Yard in Leningrad. □



Back in time with the

Star of India

The square-rigged bark *Star of India* is a skeleton of masts and rigging as it rests, sails furlled, alongside San Diego's Broadway Pier. The complete tranquility is broken when the 122-year-old mer-

chant ship, a maritime museum, hosts its visitors.

But it's when the ship's crew scrambles up the masts to set sail that the 205-foot bark is reborn as a living symbol of the

past. A shout comes from atop the foremast, "Ahoy on deck!"

Crewmen and visitors lose sight of their 20th century surroundings—the towering San Diego skyline and the aircraft carriers in port across the bay—as they crane their necks and shade their eyes to watch their vessel awake. Its barren profile takes on dignity and power as sails unfurl one by one: first the main-sail, then the lower topsail, upper topsail, topgallant sail, and finally the royal.

Standing 170 feet above the waterline in the ship's crosstrees is Boatswain's Mate 1st Class Chris M. Mitchell. An instructor at the Assault Boat Coxswain School, Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado, Mitchell spends his weekends as captain of the merchant ship's top foremast. He is as much at home on the square-rigger as he is on an 80,000-ton carrier.

"I work directly with the foremast captain in setting and furling the sails," said the 25-year-old sailor. "I'm responsible for the upper yards when I'm aloft, and down on deck I'm responsible for furling the sails for the foremast."

Mitchell worked his way up from the deck planks to the royal and topgallant



sails after he walked on board "dryfoot" in June 1985. He said his year of training aboard *Star of India* taught him more than just the names of sails and lines.

"Teamwork, discipline and physical fitness are the three characteristics of a good sailor," Mitchell said. "Without any one of those three, the chain is broken."

The chain held last spring when the

Star of India and its crew of "good sailors" took a day's voyage into San Diego Bay, around North Island and past Ballast Point before returning to the Broadway Pier. The cruise marked the first time since November 1984 that the bark had put to sea, and thousands of people lined the shore along the route to watch the sailing ship at work.

As he sat high above the deck, Mitchell

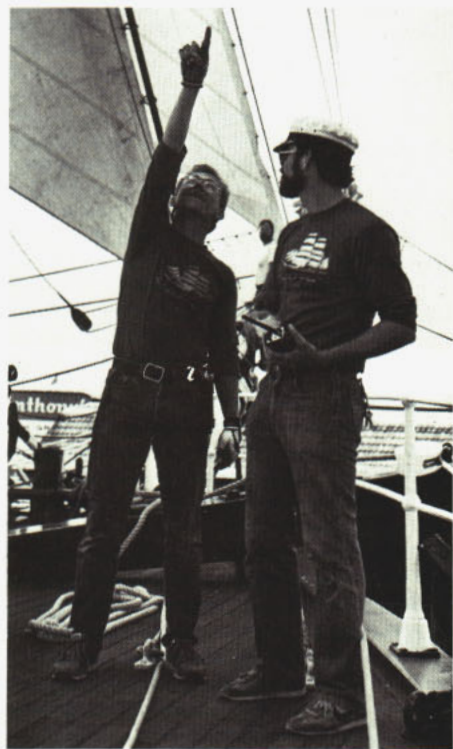
saw an uninvited guest aboard—a dove perched on the royal yard. "It stayed with us for a good 20 minutes while we came out around by Ballast Point. To us, it was a good sign," he said.

To Mitchell, the dove suggested the spirit of the men who climbed the *Star of India*'s rigging in her glory days. "It was like there was something there that told you where to put your hands. It may have been all the old salts who used to sail, it may not have been. It's hard to say."

Mitchell said he felt an emptiness and a longing to sail again as the voyage came to an end. "Sailing with the *Star of India* is more than addictive. The longer you stay up there (in the rigging), the less in touch with reality you become. You slip into the past, and it's utopian . . . it doesn't get much better." □

—Story and photos by
JO2 David Masci,
NIRA Det. 5, San Diego

BM1 Chris M. Mitchell spends most weekends aboard the *Star of India*, where he has worked his way up to captain of the vessel's top foremast.



Liberty Weekend

The Big Apple hosts the 'biggest party ever'

NEW YORK—Just about everyone has his own definition of liberty, but for Navy men and women liberty usually means one thing—a good time ashore.

And a good time it was for an estimated 17,000 sailors in New York City this past Fourth of July as they celebrated Liberty Weekend '86, a four-day gala marking the centennial and rededication of the Statue of Liberty.

Billed as the biggest party ever thrown in the United States, the salute to the newly refurbished Lady Liberty was a visual and aural delight that offered something for just about every taste imaginable. Highlights included:

—An international fireworks spectacular that showered New York Harbor and Manhattan's world-

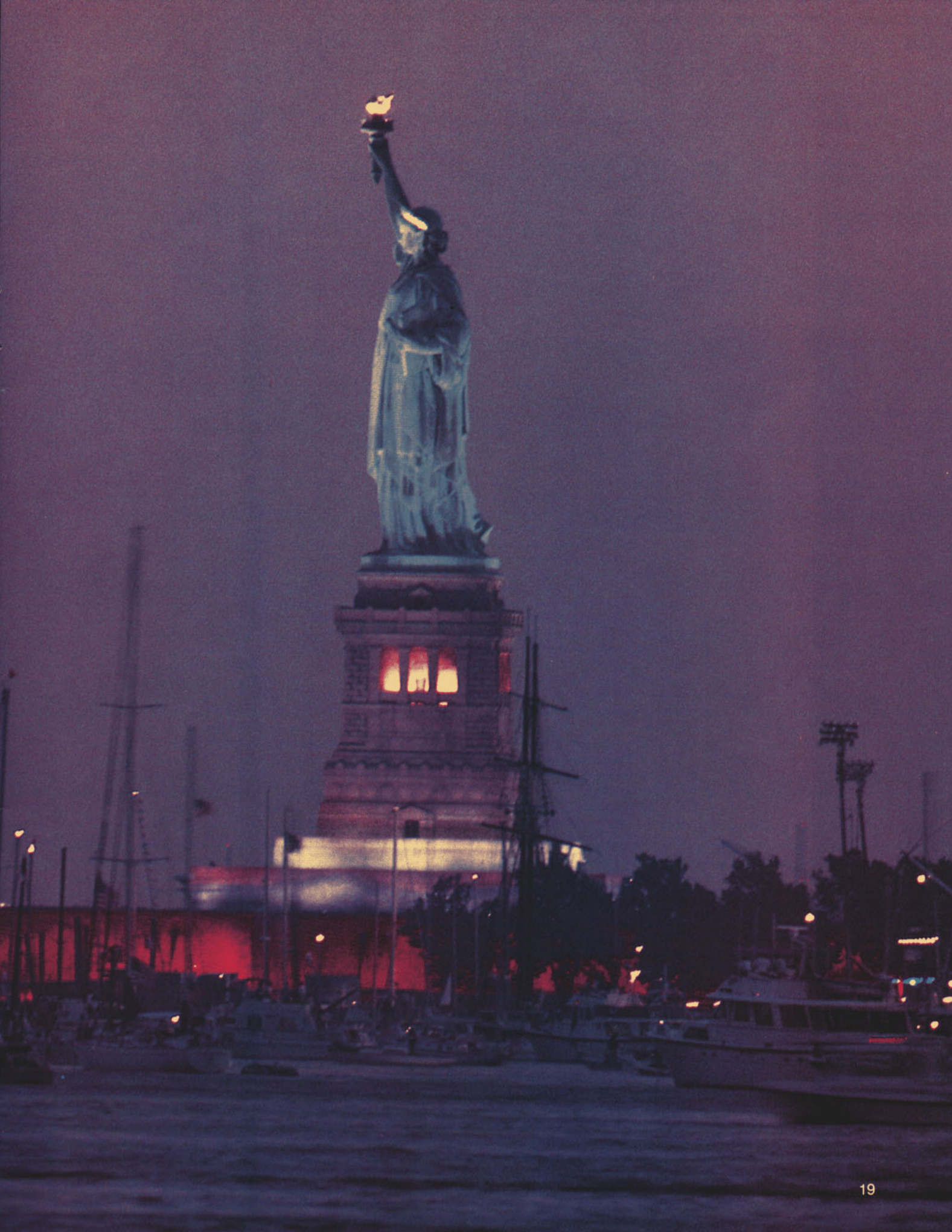
famous skyline with 30 minutes of sparkling color;

—A parade of sail through New York Harbor in which more than 250 tall ships and small sailing vessels representing 30 nations saluted Lady Liberty;

—A three-day harbor festival on the scale of a "weekend World's Fair" that turned Manhattan's Lower East Side into a gigantic block party, complete with crafts, food and performances showcasing a smorgasbord of ethnic backgrounds; and

—A variety of concerts and shows during which Liberty Weekend revelers were treated to blockbuster performances by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, Liza Minelli, Whitney Houston, Patti LaBelle, Frank Sinatra and many other headline entertainers.

But the event that brought so many sailors to New

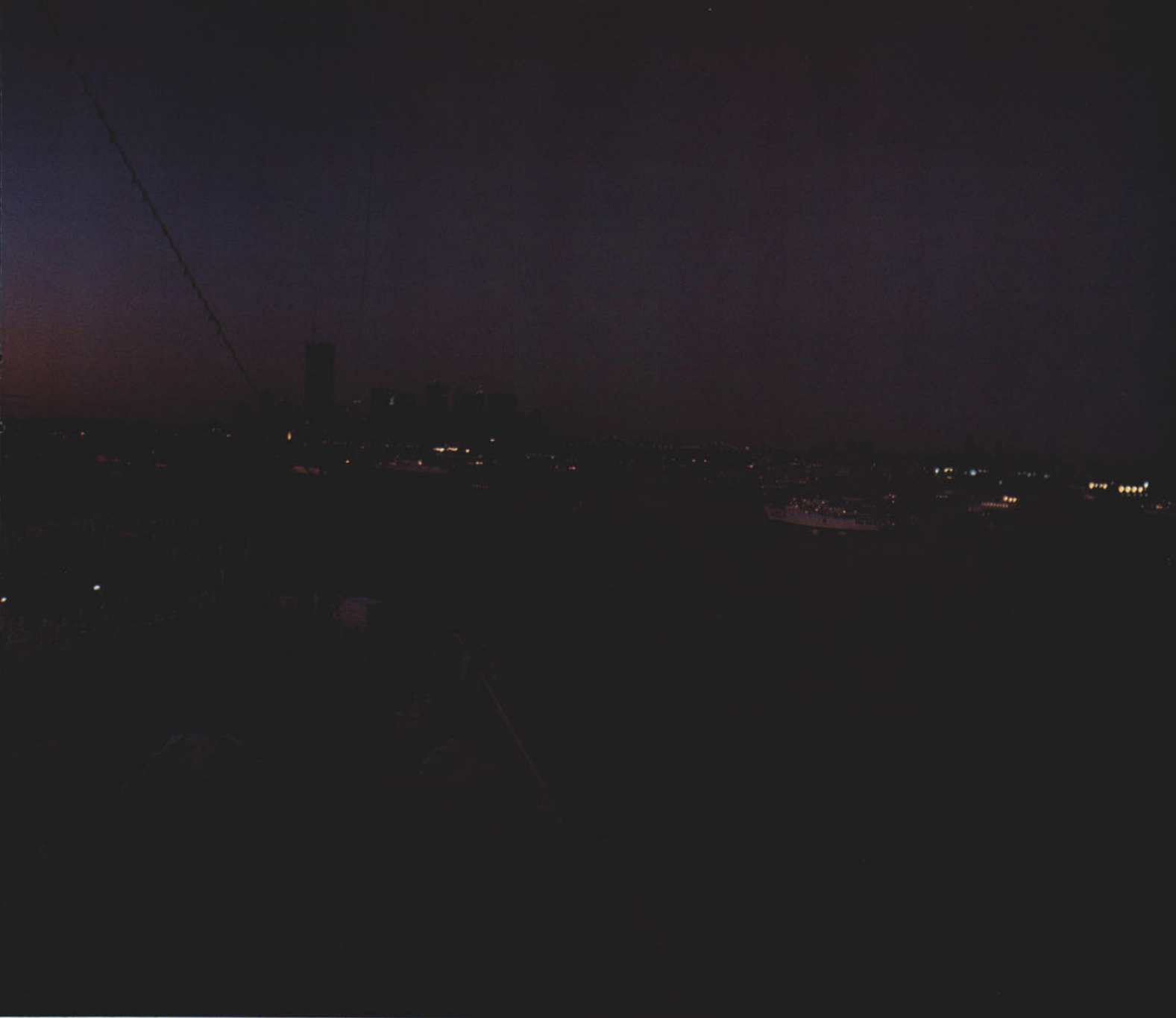




As evening settles in, sailors on board USS John F. Kennedy (CV 67) and spectators on Governors Island await the the rekindling of Lady Liberty's torch.

Photo by PHC Claude Z. Sneed





York for Liberty Weekend was International Naval Review 1986—a ceremonial inspection of Navy ships and warships of invited nations by the U.S. Commander-in-Chief. Hosted by the Navy, it was only the fifth such event ever held in the United States.

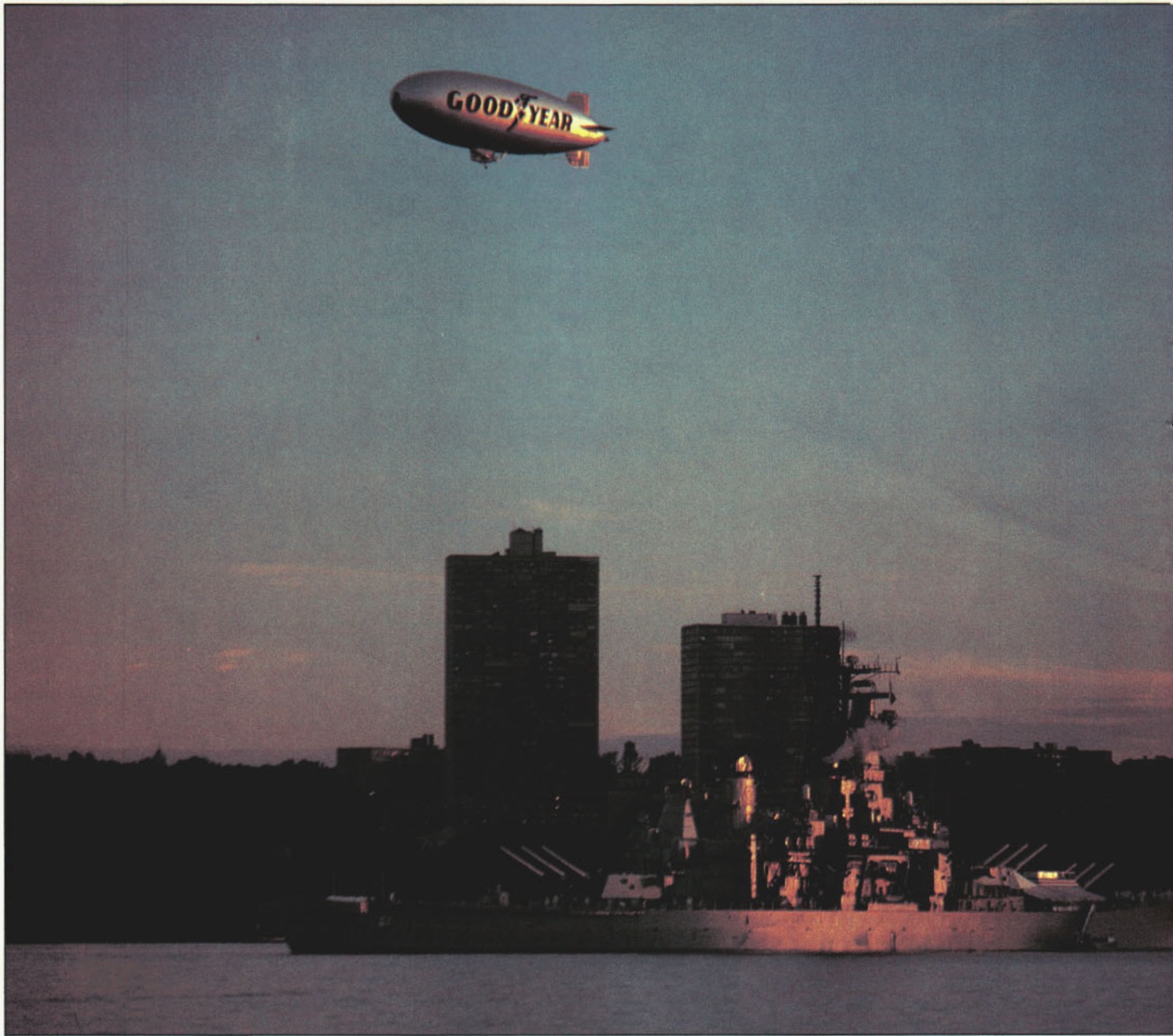
On the morning of July Fourth, President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, boarded USS *Iowa* (BB 61), the official reviewing vessel for the ceremony. Accompanied by Secretary of the Navy John F. Lehman Jr., President Reagan inspected 33 warships representing 13 nations from a special platform atop *Iowa*'s forward gun mount.

The anchored vessels—each fully dressed with a rainbow of colorful flags and pennants hoisted from

bow to stern—rendered full honors, including 21-gun salutes, as *Iowa* steamed slowly down the Hudson River and through New York Harbor.

For the thousands of cheering people who lined the shores of New York Harbor and millions of others who witnessed the International Naval Review on network television, it was a stirring, once-in-a-lifetime sight.

Iowa, USS *John F. Kennedy* (CV 67), USS *Bonefish* (SS 582), USS *Boulder* (LST 1190), USS *Dahlgren* (DDG 43), USS *Emory S. Land* (AS 39), USS *Moinester* (FF 1097), USS *Mount Whitney* (LCC 20), USS *Nashville* (LPD 13), USS *Platte* (AO 186), USS *Yorktown* (CG 48), USS *Scott* (DDG 995) and USNS



Range Sentinel (T-AGM 22)—joined by warships from Brazil, Germany, France, Honduras, India, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway and the United Kingdom—made for an impressive display of sea power.

"Seeing all these ships in the harbor gives you a helluva good feeling," said Russ Peterson of Bethlehem, Conn. "It gives you a sense of security just knowing that they're there."

Carmelo Mallia, an emigrant from Malta who now works in Manhattan, also got a good feeling from seeing the Navy in New York.

His son, Lance, is a seaman aboard *Mount Whitney*, one of the ships that participated in Liberty

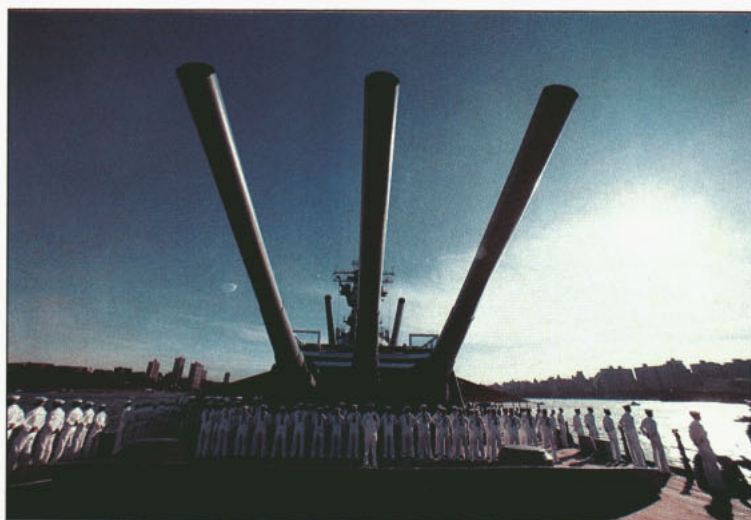
Weekend festivities, but that wasn't the only thing that drew Mallia to see the fleet on display.

"American sailors have always had a special place in my heart," said Mallia, his English still flavored by a rich Mediterranean accent. "Navy ships saved Malta during World War II. They brought us oil and supplies, which gave us more time to fight. Without the Navy we would have given up to the Nazis."

Like Mallia, thousands of spectators—each with a reason of his own—came to Manhattan's Battery Park and other viewing locations around the harbor to get a glimpse of the Navy. Some were riding the new wave of patriotism that has been sweeping the country. Others wanted to see the Navy that had



Sailors man the rails of USS Iowa (BB 61) as the battleship graces New York Harbor with President Ronald Reagan and first lady Nancy Reagan on board.





recently made headlines with dramatic strikes against terrorism. Whatever the motivation, everyone in New York for Liberty Weekend seemed to welcome the fleet with open arms.

"It's been a long time coming, but people have a lot of respect for the Navy now," said Bill O'Connel, an apprentice electrician at the Brooklyn Navy Yard during World War II who now lives in Mount Vernon, N.Y.

Matt Walsh, a native New Yorker whose father served aboard USS *New Jersey* (BB 62) during the Korean War, agreed. "I'm a child of the '60s," he said, while viewing the activities in the harbor. "I recall long hair and peace symbols, but let's face it, times change."

If times have changed, they have changed in favor of sailors. Cmdr. Bruce Weinert, a Vietnam veteran who is now a Navy reservist, said that 15 years ago people would have been "throwing things" at the military. Now the public reaction is just the opposite.

"It makes you proud to be an American," he said of the warm reception the Navy received during Liberty Weekend. "I'm just really impressed."



The Goodyear blimp and the Navy's recruiting balloon have bird's-eye views of the display of foreign and domestic sea power during International Naval Review 1986.





A tugboat's colorful spray signals the arrival of sailing vessels from around the world, among them, USCGC Eagle (WIX 327).





The sailors on the receiving end of Liberty Weekend hospitality couldn't help but be impressed either. When thousands of men and women in the summer-white uniforms of their respective navies poured into the city for a taste of the "Big Apple," they were treated to a weekend they won't soon forget.

Response to a "dial-a-sailor" program was so great that there weren't enough available sailors to keep up with the number of people wanting to treat them to a home-cooked meal or a night on the town. It seemed everyone in New York wanted to show sailors a good time.

Throughout Liberty Weekend, sailors swapped stories about how it seemed their money was no good in a city so often characterized as cold and uncaring.

"You can't pay for a beer, can't pay for a cab. It's great! It makes you prouder to wear the uniform," said Lt. Bob Huddleston, who is on the staff of Commander 2nd Fleet embarked in *Mount Whitney*.

Sailors were showered with free tickets to Broadway shows, and the New York Mets baseball team declared Navy Day at Shea Stadium, with free admission and a barbecue picnic for sailors in uniform.



Photo by JO2 Lynn Jenkins

Many of the city's trendiest night spots also went out of their way to make sailors feel welcome.

The New York Palladium, one of the most popular discotheques in the city—and one of the most difficult to get into—gave 17,000 passes to the International Naval Review committee for distribution to sailors.

"We had close to 10,000 sailors in that week," said Nancy Friedman, a spokeswoman for the Palladium. "People at the Palladium aren't used to seeing so many sailors in uniform. The enthusiasm of the weekend was infectious."

The special attention sailors received made a lasting impression on many of the young Liberty Weekend participants. "It's kinda like they're giving us a pat on the back and saying 'yeah, you're doing a helluva job,'" said Airman Apprentice James Perry, while taking a break from the action on the Palladium's dance floor. "People are going to be talking about this for years and I can say 'I was there.'"

A sailor probably couldn't have chosen a better Fourth of July liberty port than New York, but what does the Navy get out of participating in an event like this?

Liberty Weekend officials estimate that 13 million people were in New York for the celebration. Visiting U.S. warships was high on the list of things to do for many of the people soaking up the sights and sounds of Liberty Weekend.

"Over 8,000 potential recruits visited our ships," said Rear Adm. Richard E. Young, chairman of the International Naval Review committee. He also said that thousands of visitors had crossed the teak deck of battleship *Iowa* during two days of open house.

The full impact of the Navy's participation in the Statue of Liberty's centennial celebration may never be fully determined, but judging by the mood during Liberty Weekend it's clear that the Navy made an excellent impression.

"I spent eight years in the Air Force, but I really love the Navy," said George Piller, a retired New York City policeman waiting in line with his family to tour *Iowa*. "These guys do a lot for us, but it works both ways. I'd love to see them get that Staten Island thing," he said, referring to the proposed homeporting of a surface action group in the harbor.

Over at Shea Stadium, 3,000 U.S. and foreign



Photo by PHC Claude Z. Sneed



From Giant's Stadium in the New Jersey Meadowlands to the sidewalks of New York, celebrants display their patriotism with imaginative salutes to the Statue of Liberty.

Photo by JO1 Lee A. Bosco



Photo by JO2 Lynn Jenkins



sailors, who took advantage of free tickets to a baseball game between the New York Mets and Houston Astros, received a thunderous standing ovation. As the applause finally died down, Sonny Barrett, a World War II veteran and groundskeeper at the stadium for 23 years, explained the crowd's reaction: "People think it's just wonderful to have them here in the Big Apple."

In the armed forces recruiting office in Manhattan's busy Times Square, prospective recruits telephoned or dropped by for information on the Navy. Although the Navy recruiter-in-charge didn't want to speculate on whether the fleet's presence in New York would have a positive impact on recruiting in the area, at least one native New Yorker thought there might be a connection.

"These guys see how people have been treating sailors in uniform and they're impressed," said Electrician's Mate (SW) 2nd Class Vincent Delvalle, who was on temporary recruiting duty in his hometown.



"There have been a lot of good experiences and I kinda hate to see it end," said Adm. Young. "Forget all the publicity and the recruiting. I think just having the opportunity to participate in such an event was great." □

—Story by JO1(SW) E. Foster-Simeon
—Photos by PH1 Chuck Mussi



Keeping the Navy in shape

Fit for life

The Navy wants people to get fit for duty—in every way. The semi-annual physical fitness tests are coming, and command fitness coordinators (CFC) are spreading the word on getting—and staying—in shape.

The Naval Military Personnel Command's Special Assistant for Health and Readiness division sponsors week-long workshops on the East and West coasts and overseas to train CPR-certified CFCs in physical fitness principles and techniques.

People designated as CFCs may range from lieutenant commanders to third class petty officers, all with the same goals in mind—to learn how to correctly implement the physical readiness program, administer the Physical Readiness Test (PRT), and to assist those who want help to get in shape.

The workshop is anything but an easy week away from the office.

The morning sessions concentrate on exercise physiology, anatomy, safety and body composition. The afternoon covers measuring body fat, applying classroom principles and conducting parts of the PRT. Students are given a written test and practicum at the end of the week to sum up the mini-course. If they pass, students are certified by the American College of Sports Medicine (ACSM) as exercise leaders/Navy. Physicians also earn 27 continuing education units.

The traveling "teachers" conducting the workshops are a lieutenant commander aerospace physiologist and two civilian-contracted exercise physiologists.

- Lt. Cmdr. Bob Moynihan, Medical Service Corps, works at the Navy Alcohol and Rehabilitation Center, Norfolk, Va., which provides technical support to NMPC through its health and physical readiness department.

- Dr. Paul Davis, the president and founder of the Institute of Human Performance, Langley Park, Md., is an expert in the area of physical standards. He's certified with the American College of Sports Medicine as a program director.

- Dr. Dalynn Badenhop, director of Cardiac Rehabilitation for the Charlotte Institute for Health Promotion, Charlotte, N.C., is certified by ACSM as an exercise specialist and exercise program director.

These workshops are in support of the CNO's personal excellence program on education, ethics and health promotion. Cmdr. Stuart Stebbings is the head of the health and physical readiness division, which also directs programs on weight

control, nutrition education, smoking education and prevention, high blood pressure identification, stress management, alcohol/drug abuse prevention, and lower back injury prevention.

Stebbing said NMPC's intention is to educate the active duty Navy community, retirees, families, reservists and civil service employees on the importance of healthy lifestyles. In FY 87, there will be 20 workshops on physical fitness and a correspondence course to accelerate the training of CFCs.

Your command fitness coordinator can guide you on your own fitness program so you can get ready for the PRT, but you have to want to do it. Don't wait until the last minute to get in shape. Exercise regularly. You perform better when you're fit. □

—Story and photo by Candace Sams



There's help in the war against fat.

You can prevent high blood pressure

Anyone can have high blood pressure—young or old, black or white, male or female. Although the likelihood of getting it increases steadily with age, children also can be afflicted. It's one of the major risk factors in developing heart disease, a stroke or kidney disease—yet nearly half of 58 million Americans with high blood pressure don't even know they have it. Clearly, every person should take an interest in reducing his or her own chance of falling prey to the "silent killer."

"How?" you may ask, while eating your favorite barbecue sandwich and chips for lunch. Start by adjusting your eating habits and scheduling more exercise time for yourself. These two lifestyle changes could keep you from becoming another statistic.

Since obesity, lack of exercise and excess sodium are associated with high blood pressure, according to American Heart Association studies, here are some tips on what you can do for yourself:

- **Cut down on your sodium intake!** Stay away from high salt, processed foods such as: pickles, olives, luncheon meats, hot dogs, fast foods, chips, dips, pretzels, canned soups and barbecue sauce, chili sauce, soy sauce, and steak sauce. Some people feel salt-free foods have less flavor, so try these flavor-enhancing substitutes: lemon, lime, garlic, curry, oregano, and pepper—very tasty and low in sodium.

- **Exercise regularly!** Start off with a suitable warm-up period before doing 20

minutes of continuous aerobic exercise such as swimming, aerobic dancing, rope jumping or jogging. When finished with the 20-minute workout, be sure to have an adequate cool down period; walk around for a few minutes before stopping completely. Aerobic exercise will benefit your heart and help your bones, joints and lungs. Exercise will help control body weight, blood sugar, stress and improve emotional stability. Exercise also will help you keep your blood pressure where it belongs.

Do yourself a favor and adopt a healthy lifestyle: improve your diet and get regular exercise. Keep yourself fit for duty and avoid becoming another high blood pressure statistic. □

—Story by Candace Sams

Eat right— stay fit

Does your belt buckle point to your toes? When you pinch for an inch, do you get a foot of flesh?

If the answer is "yes" to these questions, you need to lose weight. To do so, you have to make permanent lifestyle changes; crash diets and quick fixes don't work and don't last. Here are six ideas from Naval Military Personnel Command you can live with:

1. Eat slowly.

Plan enough time to eat.

Put down your fork between bites.

Take a break during the meal.

2. Control times, places and activities that trigger your eating.

Eat at set, regularly spaced times to reduce hunger.

Eat in one place.

Don't eat while watching TV or reading.

3. Control moods, thoughts, and people that trigger your eating.

If you're bored, depressed or tired, take a walk, or relax and take three deep breaths.

Don't feel guilty when you do eat a high-fat, high-calorie dessert and then give up and eat more. Change that habit little by little.

Ask your friends or family not to eat high fat, high calorie foods in front of you.

4. Control the sight of tempting foods that trigger your eating.

Don't buy high fat, high calorie foods or drinks; if you do, keep them out of sight.

Go shopping on a full stomach.

5. Choose lower fat, lower calorie food.

Eat more fruits, whole grains and vegetables.

Eat fewer foods high in sugar.

Drink fewer alcoholic beverages.

Eat smaller portions of those foods you want to limit.

Substitute lower calorie foods gradually.

6. Exercise.

Keep moving every day. Any body movement burns calories. Park your car farther away and walk to your destination. Even use the stairs.

It's the little things that count. Small lifestyle changes add up to significant progress and weight control. Fitness for life should be your goal. □

Liberty Weekend Navy Band

Story by JOC Ed Thomas

The United States Navy Band from Washington, D.C., and two of its specialty units played a major part in the Liberty Weekend celebration.

The Navy's premier musical representative, the Navy Band appeared prior to the opening ceremonies on Governor's Island on July 3. The Navy Commodores jazz ensemble performed at a reception on the island after the ceremonies.

On the morning of July 4th, the Navy Sea Chanters chorus sang at the Governor's Island ceremony for the beginning of the Parade of Tall Ships.

Andy Williams sang "Battle Hymn of the Republic," accompanied by the chorus, and the Sea Chanters presented "Testament of Freedom" with the U.S.

Coast Guard Band at the ceremony attended by President Ronald Reagan and French President Francois Mitterrand.

Also that day, the Navy Band performed aboard the aircraft carrier USS *John F. Kennedy* (CV 67) in New York Harbor. That evening, the band presented a concert at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Recording artists John Denver, Johnny Cash and Barry Manilow shared the stage with the Boston Pops Esplanade Orchestra and a combined chorus of the Sea Chanters and three other service choruses for the Americana Concert at Liberty State Park on the evening of July 4th. During the fireworks, the Sea Chanters and the U.S. Marine Band were heard on tape in a performance pre-re-

corded in the Navy Band's Sail Loft headquarters.

Aboard USS *Iowa* (BB 61), the Navy Commodores warmed up the audience before a Beach Boys concert hosted by the Secretary of the Navy. The jazz ensemble also accompanied the ship's Marine detachment during the evening colors ceremony.

"The response we receive wherever we perform is phenomenal, but we especially enjoyed being in New York for this unique Fourth of July celebration," said Cmdr. Allen E. Beck, the band's leader. □

Thomas is assigned to the U.S. Navy Band public affairs office in Washington, D.C.



Photo by MU1 Robert C. Goodyear

Bearings

A midshipman to remember

When the 1986-87 college basketball season rolls around, the name David Robinson will be shouted by thousands of sports fans. But last summer, the Naval Academy's 6-foot-11 senior center and member of the 1985 All-America team concentrated on his duties as a midshipman aboard the nuclear-powered submarine USS *Buffalo* (SSN 715), homeported in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

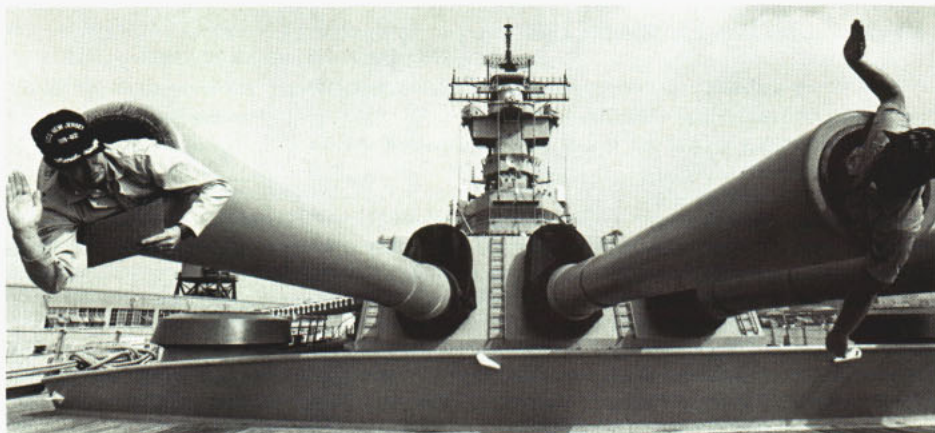
Robinson was one of more than 900 men and women from the U.S. Naval Academy who underwent midshipman summer training aboard some 80 ships and 40 submarines throughout the eastern and middle Pacific.

Despite a constant bombardment of media attention, Robinson manages to remain fixed on his goals, completing his education at the Naval Academy and fulfilling his five-year commitment to the Navy upon completion of that education.

"Education is the primary reason I chose the academy," said the 20-year-old native of Woodbridge, Va. "I think it was around my junior year in high school when I first became interested. My main concern at the time was education. I figured that the Navy would be able to give me a great educational background, as well as some discipline."

As Robinson ended his sophomore year, speculation grew that he would take advantage of a rule that relieves midshipmen of their five-year obligated service if they leave the academy prior to their junior year. "If Robinson had decided to leave the academy, I would have had my staff talking to him within the hour," Georgia Tech coach Bobby Cremins was quoted as saying. "He's that good."

Generally conceded to be a high first-round NBA draft pick, Robinson had to decide between a possible pro-basketball career and his plans for a naval career. He decided to stay at Annapolis. His

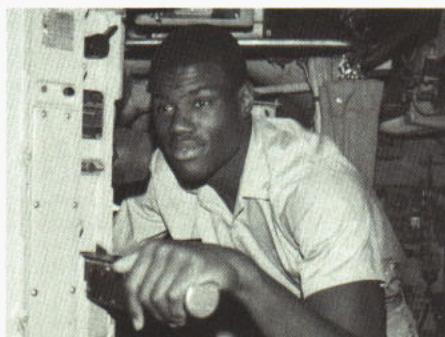


A unique re-enlistment recently took place aboard the battleship *New Jersey*, when Gunner's Mate 2nd Class Tony Wergin took his oath of re-enlistment inside the barrel of a 16-inch gun. While Wergin was in one barrel, Cmdr. Kevin C. Nicolin, BB 62's weapons officer, was in the other, administering the oath. Wergin re-enlisted for two years. When asked why he chose such an unusual place, Wergin said, "... it was different and showed I'm proud of where I work." In the photo above, Nicolin is in the left barrel reading the enlistment oath, while Wergin is in the right barrel. Photo by PH2 Rick Sforza. ■

academy roommate explained:

"David originally chose this place because he wanted something besides basketball, and he stuck to his guns last summer (when contemplating moving to another school) because he had made the commitment originally, and that is the way he is. He has a lot of pride about himself, and I mean not necessarily as a basketball player or a black person, but as an intelligent individual. A diploma from here means more to him than the millions (of dollars) he could have made."

Robinson said he did have exposure to



the Navy before he entered the academy.

"My father was a senior chief sonar technician. I think that his being in the Navy was another factor influencing my decision. I don't live for money. So many people think they are automatically happy if they have it. I don't necessarily think so."

When asked how he learned to cope with all the media hype surrounding his decision to remain at the Naval Academy, Robinson answered firmly. "I made a commitment to the Navy which I intend to keep. Now, as far as media attention goes, it's all part of the game. It's something that I've learned to live with."

One thing is for certain: all the agents drooling at the thought of handling Robinson's contract and all the NBA teams licking their chops to acquire a player of Robinson's caliber will have to wait their turn—he is presently under contract to Uncle Sam. ■

—Story/photo by JO2 Warren A. Patton
Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii

Bearings

Rescuing a statue

It was an unusual rescue mission for crewmen of Helicopter Combat Support Squadron 4 from Naval Air Station Sigonella, Sicily, when they moved a 2,000-year-old marble statue from the site of the Baia spa to restoration laboratories in the Argonese Castle north of Naples, Italy, this summer.

Weighing 3,000 pounds and standing more than nine feet tall, the statue of the Dioscuro, one of two which represent the twin Greek mythical characters Castore and Polluce, was discovered in 1961 in the underbrush near the ruins of the ancient Roman spa at Baia. Located on a sloped hill facing the hot baths and inaccessible by road, the artifact, worth about \$3 million, was threatened by

weather and vandalism. To safely move the statue the two kilometers to the lab, Italian officials requested U.S. Navy help, and a helicopter airlift using an HC 4 *Super Stallion* was authorized.

It took more than six months to coordinate the move—from solving logistical problems to evacuating homes and buildings in the helicopter's flight path—and only 10 minutes to complete the statue's transfer.

Maneuvering the helicopter's long sling was the flight crew's greatest problem, according to Lt. John Griffin, co-pilot of the *Super Stallion*, but the good ground preparation on the low hillside and crew coordination minimized the difficulties, and, at the same time, provided valuable training for the airmen.

After the airlift, the Dioscuro, encased in an iron and wood reinforced box, was loaded onto strong carts and transferred to a safe place within the restoration laboratory at the castle.

The statue's identical twin, discovered a short distance from the spa in 1887, is kept in the Great Master's room at the National Archeological Museum in Naples. Italian archeologists plan to transfer the twin from the museum to the castle in Baia, where a new museum will house the two statues and other important artwork from the area.

According to Enrico Guglielmo, director of the technical department of the Archeological Superintendent's office, "The success of this operation confirms . . . the increasing interests of public opinion towards the protection of our extraordinary artistic, cultural and historical heritage." ■

—Story and photos by JO3 Ed Sorenson,
Naval Support Activity, Naples, Italy

In a different sort of rescue mission, a Navy HC4 Super Stallion airlifted a 3,000-pound, \$3 million statue from Baia to Naples.



Prairie in Mazatlan

When USS *Prairie* (AD 15) visited Mazatlan, Mexico, the ship carried supplies and more than \$700 in crew member donations for a local orphanage—and 100 sailors ready to help with repairs to the orphanage's buildings.

Through the Navy's Project Hand-

clasp, two pallets of food and toys were transported to the orphanage at Orfanatorio in Mazatlan, which is home for approximately 30 girls.

Sailors repaired much of the orphanage's plumbing, performed badly needed electrical rewiring and painted inside rooms. Ship's medical and dental personnel gave children physical exams and

routine health care.

"I think it was very successful," said Boatswain's Mate 1st Class James Wosje. "The staff gave us projects to do and we went ahead and did them. The kids seemed real happy, and the *Prairie* crew took a lot of pride in the work we did." ■

—Story by JO3 Donna Renae,
USS *Prairie* (AD 15).

How do you spend your leisure time?

More than 100,000 Navy people and their families soon will be asked how they prefer to spend their leisure time. It's part of a worldwide survey—"Smart Compass"—conducted by the Recreational Services Department, Naval Military Personnel Command. The random-sample survey is being conducted in a three-year cycle; one-third of all Navy installations will be covered each fall. The survey began in 1985. In September and October, ashore and afloat sailors, spouses and retirees at 52 installations will be asked to fill out survey forms.

By completing the survey form, you can help determine what kinds of club and recreation programs and activities will be offered at your installation.

Results from the first part of the survey indicate an increasing Navywide interest in personal hobbies such as photography, gardening, computers and auto repair. Outdoor recreation activities—bike riding, fishing, hiking and camping—also are on the upswing, as are other activities that involve the entire family.

Last year's response rate was 50 percent for active duty members, 33 percent for spouses and 39 percent for all others.

The mail-out survey takes about 20 minutes to complete. It includes questions such as what club and recreation services you use and how often, what prevents you from using certain facilities, whether you like the programs and how you plan to use your leisure time in the

future.

The survey will be mailed out by local installations and should be returned within three weeks. The results will be tabu-

lated and returned to the installations by December.

Club and recreation managers can provide additional information about the Smart Compass survey. ■

—Story by Debbie Gaggiani-Tagg,
NMPC, Washington, D.C.



Bearings

Point Mugu puppets

Library story hours at the Pacific Missile Test Center, Point Mugu, Calif., recently took on a new flavor. What once was a simple reading of children's stories has evolved into an arena with very special actors who fill the library with visions and sounds—an animated puppet show.

Once a week, children from the nearby child care center file into a small stage area at the center's library to watch and

learn as Arlene Vistro, a librarian technician, transforms words from a book into sights and sounds.

"Puppet shows help children follow stories and lessons better. They can relate to a character they can see," Vistro said. "It's very enjoyable to them."

She ordered the puppets from a children's educational company that has permission to use the puppet characters created by Jim "Muppets" Henson and uses her shows to promote the library

among the children.

"A lot of children in the Navy housing area don't know we have a library here for them to use," said Vistro. "The puppet shows offer something for smaller kids—their own thing they can go to." She hopes more children from housing and pre-school will join the weekly shows.

Vistro, a sociology major at California State University, Northridge, and a nutritional consultant for a health systems company, is planning a career as a counselor in holistic health for women. An active Toastmaster at Point Mugu, she credits Toastmasters with teaching her voice skills and dramatic gestures, which come in handy in her puppet shows.

Vistro became involved in puppeteering after she read a book on how to use puppets as an educational tool. "It seemed fascinating, and it was something I've always wanted to do," she said.

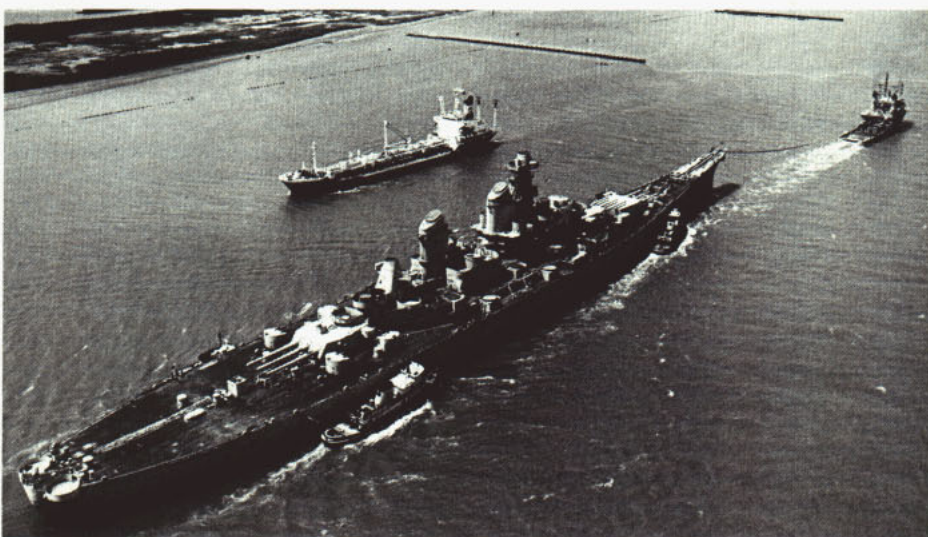
"And we like Arlene a lot," said Big Bird, who joined the interview with Ernie and Cookie Monster.

"She's pretty cute," chimed in Ernie. "I think I have a crush on her." ■

—Story by JO3 Jim Elliott,
Pacific Missile Test Center,
Point Mugu, Calif.



Wisconsin up the Mississippi—The 58,000-ton *Wisconsin* (BB 64) nears the end of an 1,800-mile journey from Philadelphia Naval Shipyard as it is towed up the Mississippi River to New Orleans. *Wisconsin* will undergo drydocking work at Avondale Shipyard before going to Pascagoula, Miss., for completion of a two-year reactivation period. The World War II battleship, the fourth to be reactivated, will be refitted with 32 *Tomahawk* cruise missiles, 16 *Harpoon* anti-ship missiles, four *Phalanx* close-in weapons system mounts, air and surface search radar systems, and helicopter launch and recovery facilities. Photo courtesy of Ingalls Shipbuilding. ■



Mail Buoy

A Seabee by any other name . . .

Though originally derived from the abbreviation for construction battalion, the word "seabee" has attained such independent status that it is no longer merely a phonetic pronunciation of that abbreviation. You can use it to describe anyone attached to the Naval Construction Force.

Don't write it as "Sea Bee" or "CB" or "C.B." or "Seabee." Keep it one word and capitalized: *Seabee*. Thank you!

—JO2 Chris Moilanen, Editor, *Mobilizer*

• "Seabee" is one of the Navy's most appropriate and successful puns.—Ed.

Grumman F6F vs. Douglas SBD

In the April 1986 issue I was startled to see on page 27 that the lead paragraph spoke nothing about the "early dawn launch" of the Grumman F6F's pictured below, but only spoke of the Douglas SBD. Was this an oversight?

On page 28, top center painting by Bailey was captioned as "A Martin bomber," when in fact the photo shows a four-engine flying boat by Sikorsky, the "Excaliber," a commercial machine.

Perhaps I should not be too critical but I broke lots of fingernails as an AMM on F6Fs and SBD before I graduated to flight engineer on the PBMs, Martin Patrol Bombers—two engines and gull wings.

—Donald C. Caldwell, Silver Spring, Md.

• The aircraft on pages 24 and 25 are Grumman F6Fs. The Douglas SBD is featured on the front and back covers. A variety of pre-World War II seaplanes are portrayed on page 27. The artwork reproduced at the top of page 28 was identified as "A Martin Bomber," but, in response to your query, we did some research which indicates the aircraft was likely one of the commercial seaplanes brought into military service during the '40s. A Martin bomber is portrayed on the back cover of the March 1986 issue of All Hands. Hope your fingernails have all grown back.—Ed.

Reunions

• NAS New Orleans, military and civilian personnel—Reunion planned. Contact Christian T. Capdevielle, 331 Robinhood Road, Covington, La. 70433; telephone (504) 893-5255.

• USS Salt Lake City —Reunion planned, Philadelphia. Contact Myron Varland, 458 Argos Circle, Watsonville, Calif. 95076.

• Virginia Tech NROTC Alumni Assoc.—Being formed. Contact Lt. Roger Demaree (703) 961-7883 or write Virginia Tech NROTC Alumni Association, 417 Femoyer Hall, Blacksburg, Va. 24061.

• USS Bonhomme Richard (CVA 31) 1957-60—Reunion planned. Contact Dawn Logan, P.O. Box 338, Lumberton, N.C. 28358; telephone (919) 738-6792.

• USS Arkab (AK 130)—Reunion October 1986, New Orleans. Contact Tom Murray, P.O. Box 525, Sun City, Calif. 92381; telephone (714) 679-5905.

• USS Pringle (DD 477)—Reunion October 1986, Charleston, S.C. Contact William L. Herman, 1427 Woodbridge Road, Baltimore, Md. 21228; telephone (301) 788-5829.

• USS LST 292—Reunion October 1986, Orlando, Fla. Contact L.W. Brown, P.O. Box 26, Starkville, Miss. 39759; telephone (601) 324-3621.

• USS LST 706, World War II—Reunion October 1986, Louisville, Ky. Contact Jack Thompson, 163 Fender Road, Melbourne, Ky. 41059; telephone (606) 635-4327.

• 25th Naval Construction Battalion, World War II—Reunion Oct. 1-5, 1986, Gulf Breeze, Fla. Contact Alfred G. Don, 6204 Vicksburg Drive, Pensacola, Fla. 32503; telephone (904) 476-4113.

• USS Chondeleur (AV 10)—Reunion Oct. 1-4, 1986, Memphis, Tenn. Contact Mrs. Kenneth E. Boyd, Box 145, Culpeper, Va. 22701; telephone (703) 854-5076.

• USS Metcalf (DD 595)—Reunion Oct. 1-7, 1986, Honolulu. Contact John M. Chittum, 350 South Walnut St., Huntington, W.Va. 25705; telephone (304) 523-6963.

• USS Galveston (CLG 3)—Reunion Oct. 1-5, 1986, Galveston, Texas. Contact Morris R. Butcher, 4754 Bill Knight Ave., Millington, Tenn. 38053; telephone (901) 872-4071.

• USS Nicholas (DD 449) 1942-66—Reunion Oct. 2-4, 1986, Jackson, Miss. Contact Jack Stuart, P.O. Drawer 428, Morton, Miss. 39117.

• USS Phelps (DD 360)—Reunion Oct. 2-5, 1986, Charleston, S.C. Contact Harold Placette, 3336 Roanoke, Port Arthur, Texas 77642; telephone (409) 962-1348.

• USS Crowley (DE 303)—Reunion Oct. 2-5, 1986, Dearborn, Mich. Contact Charles LaNoue, 15615 Harrison, Allen Park, Mich. 48101; telephone (313) 383-8992.

• USS Butler (DD 636/DMS 29)—Reunion Oct. 3-5, 1986, Cleveland, Tenn. Contact Bill

Ewing, P.O. Box 3782, Cleveland, Tenn. 37311; telephone (615) 476-3805.

• USS Jeffers (DD 621/DMS 27)—Reunion Oct. 3-5, 1986, White Haven, Pa. Contact Warren Hilton, 209 South Hall St., Morrison Ill. 61270; telephone (815) 772-2422.

• USS Foss (DE 59) 1943-57—Reunion Oct. 3-5, 1986, Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Contact Robert M. Allen, 200 N.W. 22nd St., Fort Lauderdale, Fla. 33311; telephone (305) 566-7155.

• USS Frybarger (DE 705)—Reunion Oct. 3-5, 1986, Myrtle Beach, S.C. Contact Alex W. Boyd, 5107 Bryce Lane, Richmond, Va. 23224; telephone (804) 233-0581.

• NAS Grosse Ile—Reunion Oct. 4, 1986, Grosse Ile, Mich. Contact Harry A. Barriger, 27250 Wyly Drive, Mt. Clemens, Mich. 48045; telephone (313) 466-5550.

• USS Chevalier (DD 451)—Reunion Oct. 5-7, 1986, San Antonio, Texas. Contact Kurt W. Bocian, 24853 96th Ave, S. No. 1, Kent, Wash. 98031-4802; telephone (206) 854-5190.

• USS Omaha (CL 4)—Reunion Oct. 6-9, 1986, New Orleans. Contact Frank L. Vito, 1409 Indiana N.E., Albuquerque, N.M. 87110; telephone (505) 256-1321.

• USS Plunkett (DD 431)—Reunion Oct. 7-9, 1986, San Diego. Contact George A. Schweis, 18 Spruce Dr. Marshallton, R.D. 4, West Weschester, Pa. 19382; telephone (215) 436-9761.

• USS Haven (AH 12)—Reunion Oct. 8-10, 1986, Reno, Nev. Contact Joe Messina, 1680 Oak Vista Ave., Chico, Calif. 95926; (916) 343-6105.

• USS Yorktown (CV 5)—Reunion Oct. 9-12, 1986, Daytona Beach, Fla. Contact Bob Good, P.O. Box 1187, Thonotosassa, Fla. 33592; telephone (813) 752-9479.

• USS Morris (DD 417)—Reunion Oct. 9-12, 1986, Peoria, Ill. Contact Tom Traweck, 8605 Queensmere Place, No. 5, Richmond, Va. 23229; telephone (804) 270-1674.

• Marine Corps Aviation Association—Reunion Oct. 9-12, 1986, Dallas. Contact MCAA P.O. Box 296, Quantico, Va. 22134.

• USS LST 325, World War II—Reunion Oct. 10-12, 1986, New Orleans. Contact Dick Scacchetti, 6 Nutting Place, West Caldwell, N.J. 07006; telephone (201) 226-4465.

• USS Uvalde (AKA 88)—Reunion Oct. 10-11, 1986, Uvalde, Texas. Contact Cindy Taylor, P.O. Box 706, Uvalde, Texas 78802; telephone (512) 278-3361.

• USS Paul Hamilton (DD 590)/USS Twigg (DD 591)—Reunion Oct. 10-11, 1986, Orlando, Fla. Contact Walt Tucker, 2437 Two Oaks Dr., Charleston, S.C. 29404.

7

Navy Rights & Benefits



Veterans Benefits

Veterans Benefits

The military community holds its veterans in special esteem. Ensuring the well-being of those who have served their country is in the best interests of all citizens. To aid eligible military members who leave the service after retirement or after their military obligations have been met, a wide range of services and benefits is available. This article contains general information on medical, education and other benefits made available through the Veterans Administration (VA). For more specific information and requirements, interested parties should contact the nearest VA office; these are located in major cities throughout the country.

Active duty service members can also get information on veterans benefits from their command career counselor, personnel officer or education officer.

Majorcare 90

A primary concern of many families leaving military service is the sudden absence of medical coverage that occurs following a member's discharge. To help alleviate this, a major insurance company—through an agreement with the Department of Defense—offers a 90-day medical insurance policy (Majorcare 90) which covers service members leaving the military while they establish permanent policies.

Majorcare 90 limits participation to veterans who served on active duty for 30 days or more. The policy excludes retirees and those individuals who served less than four months active duty for training purposes.

The policy costs \$25 for the service member, \$25 for spouse and \$10 for each child, up to three children. The plan covers four or more children for the price of three.

Benefits of the Majorcare 90 policy (which includes a \$25 deductible for each episode) are payable for up to 52 weeks for illness or accidents which may occur during the 90-day period immediately following discharge. These benefits include:

1. Payment of up to \$36 daily for hos-

pital room expenses, plus any services or supplies during hospitalization.

2. Payment of 80 percent of fees for outpatient or inpatient treatment by physicians and surgeons, and also for diagnostic X-ray and laboratory examinations, private nurse and ambulance services, including cost of supplies and equipment rentals.

3. Upon death as a result of an accidental injury which occurred within 90 days of discharge, a payment of \$1,000 will go to designated beneficiaries. Death must be from *accidental* causes. An accidental injury which occurred on the 90th day after discharge (the last day of the period covered) and caused the death of the insured on the 91st day will not meet terms of the policy as an insurable injury.



Majorcare 90 will not cover the expenses of childbirth or resulting complications, dental services, ear or eye examinations for hearing aids or glasses, congenital or pre-existing conditions. When double coverage exists, the policy does not pay expenses for care covered by other forms of compensation.

To apply for the Majorcare 90 program before you leave the Navy, contact your personnel officer.

VA Medical/Dental Services

Veterans discharged or released from active military service under conditions other than dishonorable may be entitled

to certain medical and dental care at VA health care facilities.

Veterans requiring hospitalization because of injuries or disease incurred while on active duty have top priority for admission to VA medical facilities. Veterans who were discharged or retired for disability and need treatment for some ailment not connected with their service will be admitted just as soon as space becomes available.

Other veterans who cannot pay for hospital charges elsewhere may be treated or admitted to VA hospitals on a space-available basis. Ability to pay does not apply to any veteran who is 65 or older or is receiving a VA disability pension.

VA facilities also provide outpatient services to veterans in need of medical examinations, consultation or counseling, and prescription medicines or drugs.

Outpatient medical treatment includes home health services such as structural alterations and home improvements deemed necessary for the continuation of treatment at home.

VA medical and dental assistance is dependent upon the veteran's needs and eligibility.

Unemployment Compensation

For veterans returning to civilian life without new jobs waiting for them, perhaps the first and most important thing to do is register with the nearest local state employment commission office and apply for unemployment compensation payments.

It is not necessary for veterans to file for unemployment benefits in their state of record. After leaving the service, veterans may file in any state where they plan to reside or work. It is beneficial to file promptly. Weekly unemployment checks are not retroactive; they begin only after a veteran makes application.

Full-time Jobs

Although employment assistance is

Veterans Benefits

not one of its basic responsibilities, the VA provides guidance and information whenever possible. VA personnel, with regional offices in all states, counsel veterans on available benefits and privileges.

The U.S. Office of Personnel Management can assist veterans who seek jobs in federal service. Other sources of employment information and assistance are:

- Federal Job Information Centers. Consult telephone directory for address or ask operator for the toll-free telephone number.
- Any VA regional office.
- Any federal agency personnel office.
- State and local government employment offices.

Many levels of government—state, county and municipal—give returning service personnel veteran's preference. The preference is generally in the form of additional points added to passing job testing scores.

Vocational Rehabilitation

Nature of Benefits—This program provides for all services and assistance necessary to enable service-disabled veterans to achieve maximum independence in daily living and, to the greatest extent feasible, to become employable and to obtain and maintain suitable employment. Evaluation and counseling services are available to provide a basis for planning: (a) a suitable vocational rehabilitation program, or (b) a program of services and assistance to improve the potential for independent living of the veteran, as appropriate.

Eligible veterans may enroll in schools or colleges, train on the job or on a farm, or enter other programs that combine school and job training. While enrolled in a rehabilitation program, veterans receive a monthly subsistence allowance (see Table 1, at right) in addition to compensation or retirement pay. Seriously disabled veterans may pursue training in their own homes, in rehabilitation centers, or in other special training facilities.

Each program of rehabilitation is tai-

lored to meet the special needs of the individual veteran. Medical care and other supportive services, such as tutorial assistance and reader service may be provided. Advancements from a revolving fund and work-study programs are available to interested veterans. Counseling, job placement and postplacement services may be provided for an additional period which may not exceed 18 months.

Eligibility for Comprehensive Training and Rehabilitation Services—Veterans who served in the Armed Forces are eligible for comprehensive training and rehabilitation services if all of the following conditions are met:

(a) They suffered a service-connected disability in active service which entitles them to compensation, or would do so but for receipt of retirement pay, or are hospitalized in a military hospital for a condition likely to be found to be compensable;

(b) They were discharged or released under other than dishonorable conditions unless the dishonorable discharge or release is later changed;

(c) The VA determines they need re-

habilitation services because of an employment handicap.

Eligibility for Employment Services—Employment services may be provided to those veterans who fall into two basic groups:

(a) All veterans eligible for (or found to have an employment handicap who are current participants in) the chapter 31 training and rehabilitation program if the VA determines they are job-ready; and

(b) Other employable veterans who have a service-connected disability and meet certain other conditions.

Period of Eligibility—Generally, a veteran is eligible for training and rehabilitation services for 12 years following the first notification of a VA determination that the veteran has a compensable service-connected condition. Extension may be granted for veterans with a serious employment handicap. Veterans eligible for employment services may be provided such help even if they have passed their termination dates for other vocational rehabilitation services.

Duration of Programs—Eligible veterans may generally be provided training

Table 1. Subsistence Allowance Monthly Rates

Type of Training	No Deps.	1 Dep.	2 Deps.	Each Add'l. Dep.
Institutional*				
Full-time	\$310	\$384	\$452	\$33
Three-quarter	233	288	339	25
Half-time	155	193	227	17
Farm cooperative/ Apprenticeship/OJT				
Full-time	271	327	377	24
Extended evaluation/ independent living				
Full-time	310	384	452	33
Three-quarter	233	288	339	25
Half-time	155	193	227	17
Quarter-time	78	96	113	9

*Institutional training also includes no-pay or nominal-pay OJT or work experience in a federal agency

Veterans Benefits

and rehabilitation services up to a total of 48 months, although additional training may be authorized under certain conditions. Employment services may be provided for up to 18 months.

Special Programs—Veterans in receipt of pension: Veterans who are awarded a pension from Feb. 1, 1985, through Jan. 31, 1989, may elect to participate in a vocational training program if found eligible for services. Under this pilot program a veteran may receive up to 24 months or more of vocationally oriented services and assistance as well as up to 18 months of placement and postplacement services. Work income will generally affect the continuing receipt of pension.

Veterans in receipt of individual unemployment rating: During a temporary period (Feb. 1, 1985, through Jan. 31, 1989) the total disability rating due to IU (individual unemployment) of a veteran who returns to work will be protected for 12 consecutive months of employment. Also, during the same four-year period, participation in a vocational rehabilitation program would be required of veterans newly assigned IU ratings unless the VA determines that a vocational goal is not feasible for the veteran.

Educational Assistance

The VA administers four basic educational assistance programs for veterans and service persons—the Non-contributory GI Bill, the Veterans Educational Assistance Program (VEAP), the new GI Bill and the Selected Reserve Educational Assistance Program.

Non-contributory GI Bill—Veterans who served on active duty for more than 180 continuous days, any part of which occurred after Jan. 1, 1955, but before Jan. 1, 1977, and who: (a) were released under conditions other than dishonorable, (b) were discharged for a service-connected disability, or (c) continue on active duty, are eligible for educational benefits under the Non-contributory GI Bill.

Also eligible are those who contracted with the armed forces and were enlisted in or assigned to a reserve unit before Jan. 1, 1977, and, who as a result of this enlistment or assignment, served on active duty for more than 180 days, any part of which began within 12 months after Jan. 1, 1977, and who were discharged from active duty under conditions other than dishonorable.

Each eligible person with 18 continuous months or more of active duty is entitled to 45 months of full-time educational benefits, or the equivalent in part-time benefits. Those with less than 18 continuous months of active duty are entitled to 1.5 months of full-time benefits (or the part-time equivalent) for each month of active duty served.

As an example, a veteran (with spouse and one child), having 12 months of continuous service, will have 18 months of full-time benefits available. If the veteran/student attends school on a part-time basis, \$255 will be paid directly to the veteran for 36 months (approximately four school years). Table 2 (on page 44) shows the various monthly amounts a veteran may receive under the current rates for Non-contributory GI Bill users. These payments are non-taxable.

Full-time institutional training consists of 14 semester hours unless the school has certified to the VA that it considers 12 hours to be full time.

A cooperative program is a full-time program of education. It consists of institutional courses and alternate phases of supplemental training in business or industrial establishment.

Eligible veterans and service persons may select a program of education, an apprenticeship or on-the-job training program, or farm training at any approved educational or training establishment which will accept them. Vocational or educational counseling will be provided by the Veterans Administration on request.

Under the law, each person is entitled to one change of program. Subsequent changes may be approved by the VA. A

change from one program to another when the first is a prerequisite to the second is not considered a change of program.

Veterans who have not received a high school diploma (or equivalency certificate), or who need deficiency or refresher courses before enrolling in a program of education or training may pursue these courses without charge to their basic entitlement.

GI Bill eligibility generally ceases at the end of 10 years from the date of the veteran's last release from active duty or Dec. 31, 1989, whichever comes first.

Tutorial Assistance—Veterans who use the Non-contributory GI Bill may also be eligible to participate in a program of tutorial assistance. Its purpose is to assist veteran/students to successfully complete an educational goal by providing special help to overcome deficiencies in required subjects.

The school must certify that tutorial help is needed to correct a deficiency in a course which is an essential part of the veteran's program of study.

Veterans may receive up to \$84 monthly until a maximum of \$1,008 is received. Payments are made as reimbursements, not as advance allotments. Applications for reimbursement should be made promptly after completion of the month or term in which tutoring was received. Benefits may only be paid, however, for tutoring received within the one-year period preceding the date the claim was received by the VA.

VA Work-Study Program—Veterans using their Non-contributory GI Bill educational benefits who enroll full-time in college degree, vocational or professional programs may "earn while they learn" under the VA Work-Study Program. Veterans in a vocational rehabilitation program are also eligible to participate in the work-study program.

Selection of applicants is based primarily upon a veteran's need to supplement monthly educational assistance or subsistence allowances. The number of selections will depend upon the avail-

Veterans Benefits

ability of VA-related work at the veteran's school or at VA facilities in the area.

Veterans may work a maximum of 250 hours per semester (or other enrollment period). Payment will be at the rate of \$3.35 per hour, or an amount equal to the hourly minimum wage, whichever is greater. A veteran may work less than 250 hours depending upon work availability, class schedule and personal needs.

Under the work-study program agreement, veterans will receive payment for 40 percent of the hours of services in advance. After the advance, additional payments are made in arrears for each 50 hours of service performed.

Services performed under the VA Work-Study Program must be VA-related in nature. Examples of such services might include processing of VA paperwork at schools of VA regional offices,

outreach services under the supervision of a VA employee, and services performed at VA medical facilities and offices of the VA National Cemetery System. These examples are not all-inclusive—the nature of work will depend upon a veteran's interests and the type of work situation available.

VEAP—Note: No individuals on active duty may initially enroll in the Veterans' Educational Assistance Program during the period of July 1, 1985, through June 30, 1988.

The Veterans' Educational Assistance Program replaced the old Non-contributory GI Bill for Navy people who entered the service after Dec. 31, 1976. Individuals who entered the Navy on or after Jan. 1, 1977, are eligible to participate in the contributory program by setting aside from \$25 to \$100 each month in an educational fund. Uncle Sam will add \$2 for each dollar you put in the fund. If you contribute the maximum amount each month for 27 months you will accumulate, with the government's contribution, \$8,100 (\$2,700—your contribution, plus \$5,400 from the government) which can then be used to pay educational expenses after you complete your first obligated period of duty or after separation (if you had at least 181 days of service). Participants, while on active duty, may make a lump sum contribution to the fund.

Although \$100 per month is the maximum, Navy people can set aside as little as \$25 each month or any \$5 increment in between. Members must agree to participate in the program for a minimum of 12 consecutive months, but exceptions can be made in cases of financial hardship.

VEAP is more than simply a savings account. Members will be entitled to the total amount in their account after completing their initial enlistment or period of obligated service, if they use it in a VA-approved educational program. If a member decides, after being released from active duty, not to continue his or her education, the member's share of the

Table 2. Education Training Rates

Column I	Column II	Column III	Column IV	Column V
	No dependents	One dependent	Two dependents	More than two dependents
				The amount in column IV plus the following for each dependent in excess of two:
TYPE OF PROGRAM				
Institutional				
Full-time	\$376	\$448	\$510	\$32
Three-quarter	283	336	383	24
Half-time	188	224	255	17
Cooperative	304	355	404	23
Active Duty Or Less Than Half-Time	Tuition cost, not to exceed rate of \$376 for full-time; \$283 for 3/4 time; \$188 for 1/2 time or less but more than 1/4 time; \$94 for 1/4 time or less			
APPRENTICESHIP OJT				
Periods Of Training				
First 6 months	\$274	\$307	\$336	\$14
Second 6 months	205	239	267	14
Third 6 months	136	171	198	14
Fourth and any succeeding 6-month period	68	101	131	14
FARM COOPERATIVE				
Basis				
Full-time	\$304	\$355	\$404	\$23
Three-quarter	228	266	303	18
Half-time	152	178	202	12

Veterans Benefits

fund will be refunded after notifying the VA.

If, after attending school for several months, a veteran or active duty service person decides to drop out, the remainder of the fund may either be withdrawn or left in the account in anticipation of returning to school.

Matching funds will be paid directly to students for the same number of months as they participated in VEAP if they attend school full time. If a Navy person contributed for 24 months, for instance, he or she (if attending school on a full-time basis) could receive as much as \$225 a month for 24 months (\$75 contributed, plus \$150 in matched funds equals \$225). If you attend school part time, your entitlement will extend over a longer period but your educational assistance allowance payments will be less.

VA Education Loans—A veteran whose eligibility period under the Non-contributory GI Bill has expired and who has remaining entitlement may borrow up to \$2,500 per academic year to continue to pursue a full-time course leading to a standard college degree or to a professional or vocational objective which requires at least six months to complete, during the first two years after the end of eligibility. The six-month requirement may be waived by the VA under certain circumstances. Veterans enrolled in vocational flight training, who are reimbursed at 60 percent, may also apply for an educational loan.

Lesser amounts are available for shorter periods of enrollment. For example, a veteran may borrow up to \$1,250 for one semester or \$830 for one quarter. If enrolled in a third semester, fourth quarter or summer session of at least 10 weeks' duration in addition to the academic year, a veteran may borrow up to \$3,300. Approval of a loan depends on a veteran's needs, income and on other guidelines.

The interest rate for VA education loans is currently 7 percent per annum on the unpaid balance. No interest accrues

on the loan balance until the beginning date of repayment, which begins nine months after a veteran ceases to be at least a part-time student. A veteran has 10 years and nine months to repay the loan.

A loan fee (currently 3 percent of the loan amount), which goes into an insurance fund for defaults, is deducted from the loan. Therefore, if a loan of \$2,000 is approved, a veteran will actually receive \$1,940.

Repayment may be made in annual, semiannual, quarterly or monthly install-

ments. There is no penalty for repaying in advance all or any part of the loan. Repayment of both principal and interest is deferred during any period of enrollment on a part-time or full-time basis.

Veterans' Educational Assistance Act of 1984

The Veterans' Educational Assistance Act of 1984 establishes a program of education benefits for individuals initially entering military service from July 1,



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1985, through June 30, 1988. Service members entering active duty during that period will have their basic pay reduced by \$100 a month for the first 12 months of their service, unless they specifically elect not to participate in the program. The contribution will entitle an individual to receive education benefits under the new GI Bill. Most individuals eligible for the Non-contributory GI Bill as of Dec. 31, 1989, who have served continuously on active duty for at least three years past June 30, 1985, are also eligible for the new program, but will not have their basic pay reduced. Service members who after Dec. 31, 1976, were commissioned as officers from a service academy or upon completion of the ROTC scholarship program are not eligible for the new GI Bill.

Active duty for three years, or two years active duty plus four years in the Selected Reserve or National Guard, will entitle an individual to \$300 a month basic benefits. There is also a targeted, discretionary kicker of up to an additional \$400 available. A supplemental benefit of up to an additional \$300 with a targeted, discretionary kicker of up to \$300 more is also available.

An educational entitlement program is also available for members of the Selected Reserve. Eligibility applies to individuals who, between July 1, 1985, through June 30, 1988, enlist, re-enlist, or extend an enlistment for a six-year period. Benefits may be paid to eligible members of the Selected Reserve who complete their initial period of active duty training and complete 180 days of service in the Selected Reserve. Full-time payments will be \$140 a month for 36 months.

VA Home Loans

The VA *guaranteed* home loan program offers advantages that other loan programs do not. The major advantage of the VA home loan program is that most VA loans are made with little or no down payment. The borrower also has the right to repay all or part of the in-

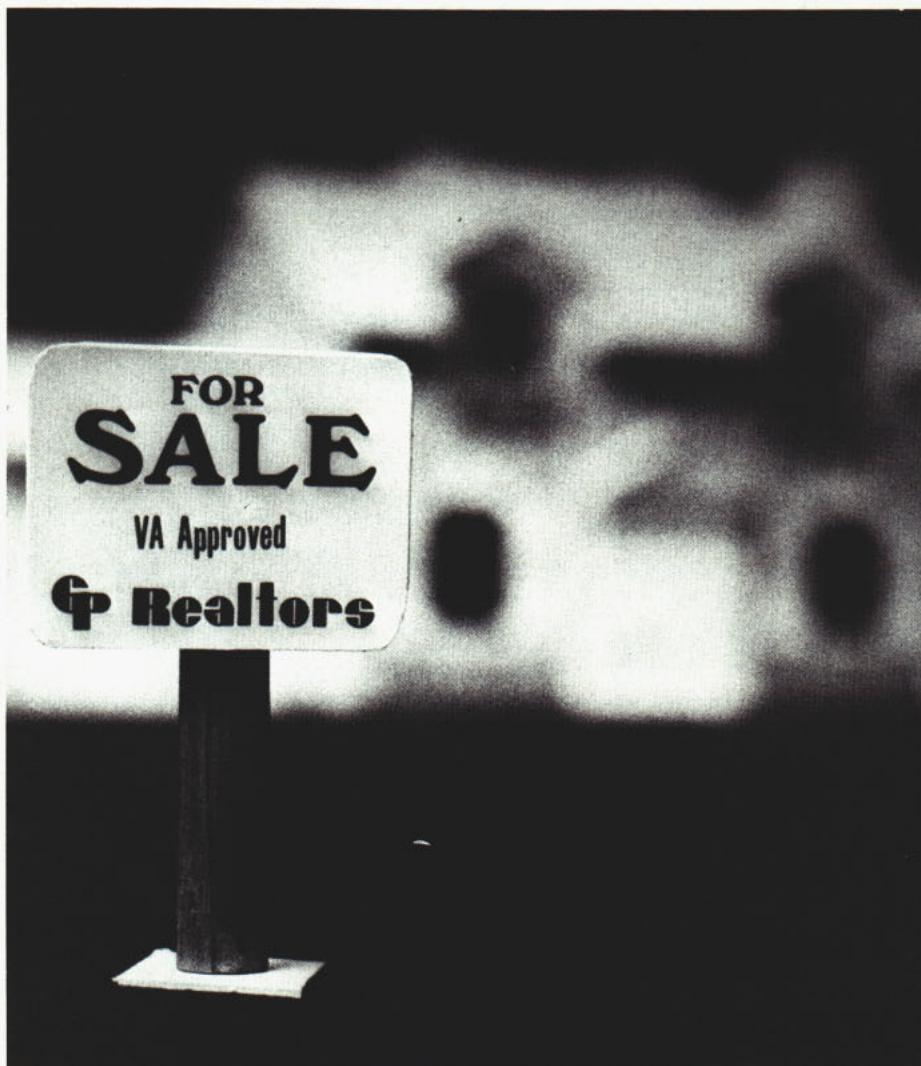
debtedness at any time without penalty.

The home loan offered under the VA's major program is not a *direct* loan but a *guaranteed* loan covering 60 percent of the mortgage, up to a maximum \$25,000. For a mobile home, the VA guarantee is 50 percent of the loan, up to \$17,500. The exact amount of a veteran's entitlement is shown on the *Certificate of Eligibility* that many veterans receive from the VA shortly after discharge. Veterans who do not have this document should contact their nearest VA regional office.

Veterans can use their entitlement to purchase, build, alter, improve, refinance or repair a home. There is no requirement that the entitlement must be used within a certain period of time. VA home

loan eligibility remains available until used.

To be eligible for a VA home loan, a veteran must have been discharged under conditions other than dishonorable, after serving a minimum period of time on active duty. Generally, the minimum period of time on active duty may be from 90 days wartime service, or 181 days of continuous service during peacetime, or 24 months of active duty service *if enlistment began after Sept. 7, 1980*. A shorter period of service may be sufficient if a veteran was discharged or released sooner because of a service-connected disability. Men and women on active duty are eligible after having served on continuous active status for at least 181 days. Active



Veterans Benefits

duty for training purposes does not qualify an individual for VA home loan benefits.

To obtain a home loan, veterans should contact a real estate broker or one of the usual lending institutions—banks, savings and loan associations, insurance companies and mortgage companies. Although there is no maximum loan amount, some lenders will limit loan amounts for four times a veteran's entitlement. For example, a veteran with full entitlement (\$25,000 guarantee) might be able to obtain a \$100,000 home loan subject, of course, to the veteran's ability to qualify for the loan from an income and credit standpoint. In all cases, however, the greater the guarantee entitlement in relation to the loan amount, the more favorable will be the prospect of obtaining the loan.

As long as some entitlement remains, a veteran may qualify for an additional home loan but the veteran must certify that he or she occupies or intends to occupy the property as a home. For example, a veteran may use remaining entitlement to obtain a loan for a second home (which must be occupied by the veteran) and rent the first home to acquire income to apply against the first mortgage.

It is also possible for a veteran to "re-use" entitlement to refinance an existing VA loan on his or her home in order to obtain a lower interest rate. The only restriction on the use of remaining entitlement is that a veteran who bought a manufactured home with a VA loan may not obtain a second manufactured home with VA financing until he or she disposes of the first manufactured home.

After selling a residential property financed with a VA loan, a veteran may be released from liability to the government. This is usually accomplished when the loan is paid in full or when the VA agrees to let a buyer assume the veteran's loan obligation.

When the property is sold and the loan is paid in full, or when another veteran substitutes his or her entitlement for that of the original veteran/borrower, *used*

entitlement can be restored. If either of these conditions are met, a veteran who sells a VA-purchased home should make application to have *used* entitlement restored.

Memorial Affairs

Veterans should remind their families that burial in a Veterans Administration National Cemetery is open to any veteran who has been discharged under other than dishonorable conditions.

Although the law does not provide for gravesite reservations, a veteran can make things easier for his survivors by expressing a desire to be buried in a national cemetery, keeping military service records accessible and verifying eligibility at any VA office.

To be eligible for burial, military service must have been for other than training purposes. Reserve or national guard personnel who do not meet those requirements, but who die as a result of their active duty or training, may also be eligible. Service members who die on active duty are also eligible. Burial is available to an eligible veteran's widow, widower, minor children and, under special circumstances, unmarried adult children.

When a veteran or dependent dies, the documents verifying eligibility should be presented to the funeral director handling the burial. The funeral director then contacts the national cemetery to determine eligibility and space available.

Of the VA's 109 national cemeteries, 60 have grave space available, 49 are closed and two are under construction or design. A closed cemetery means it does not have space for new interments. Those who have a spouse or dependent buried in a closed cemetery may still be buried in the family gravesite. Once eligibility and space are determined, the VA will open the grave, handle the burial, furnish a headstone or marker and provide perpetual care and maintenance.

Questions regarding burial in a national cemetery or other VA burial benefits can be answered by the nearest VA

cemetery or regional office. Toll-free numbers are located in the white pages of your phone book under U.S. Government.

Keeping VA Posted

Do you have one of these policies with the Veterans Administration?

United States Government Life Insurance

Veterans Special Life Insurance

Service Disabled Veterans Insurance

Veterans Reopened Insurance

Do you keep the VA informed of your current address?

If you need to submit a change, send it to the following address giving your name, VA insurance file number and your mailing address:

Veterans Administration Regional
Office and Insurance Center
P.O. Box 8079
Philadelphia, Pa. 19101

The VA-sponsored benefits outlined in this section, as well as benefits like Major-care 90, can be of great assistance to veterans. As explained, some of the programs can also help members still on active duty, whether they seek a college education or a loan to purchase their own homes.

For many of the veterans' programs, there is no time limitation imposed. Eligibility for other benefits, however, does expire. Table 3, "Veterans Benefits Timetable," on page 48 gives several VA programs and eligibility expiration dates.

REMINDER

A limited number of additional copies of this article and of each *All Hands* issue containing "Navy Rights & Benefits" are available from: Public Affairs Office, Naval Military Personnel Command (NMPC-05), Department of the Navy, Washington, D.C. 20370-5005.

Table 3. Veterans Benefit Timetable

Time You Have (after separation from service)	Benefits	Where to Apply
10 years or until Dec. 31, 1989, whichever comes first	GI EDUCATION: The VA will pay you while you complete high school, go to college, learn a trade, either on the job or in apprenticeship program.	Any VA office.
10 years	VEAP: The VA provides financial assistance for education and training of participants under the voluntary contributory program.	Any VA office.
No time limit	GI LOANS: The VA will guarantee your loan for the purchase of a home, manufactured home, or condominium.	Any VA office.
No time limit	DISABILITY COMPENSATION: The VA pays compensation for disabilities incurred in or aggravated by military service. Payments are made from date of separation if claim is filed within 1 year from separation.	Any VA office.
No time limit	MEDICAL CARE: The VA provides hospital care covering the full range of medical services. Outpatient treatment is available for all service-connected conditions, or non-service-connected conditions in certain cases. Alcohol and drug treatment is available for veterans in need of help for drug dependency.	Any VA office or hospital.
1 year within 90 days of separation	DENTAL TREATMENT: The VA provides one time dental care for certain service-connected dental conditions. The time limit does not apply for veterans with dental disabilities resulting from combat wounds or service injuries.	Any VA office or hospital.
1 year (from date of notice of VA disability rating)	GI INSURANCE: Low cost life insurance (up to \$10,000) is available for veterans with service-connected disabilities. Veterans who are totally disabled may apply for a waiver of premiums on these policies.	Any VA office.
120 days (or 1 year and 120 days with evidence of insurability); or up to 1 year if totally disabled.	VGLI: SGLI may be converted to a 5-year nonrenewable term policy. At the end of the 5-year term, VGLI may be converted to a policy with a participating insurance company.	Any VA office. (for information)
No time limit	EMPLOYMENT: Assistance is available in finding employment in private industry, in federal service and in local government.	Local or state employment service, U.S. Office of Personnel Management. Any VA office.
Limited time	UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION: The amount of benefit and payment period varies among states. Apply immediately after separation.	State employment service.
90 days	RE-EMPLOYMENT: Apply to your former employer for employment.	Employer.
30 days	SELECTIVE SERVICE: Male veterans born in 1960 or later years must register.	Any U.S. Post Office; overseas at any U.S. Embassy or consulate.



In the Indian Ocean, two CH-46s from Helicopter Combat Support Squadron 5, (HC 5) Detachment 5, conduct replenishment from USNS Spica (T-AFS9) to USS Enterprise (CVN 65). Photo by PHC Chet King.



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